The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 25th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Bussorah	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Guadur	30	„ Fao	15
	July.	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	3	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	6	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	8	„ Guadur	27
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	30
„ Mahomerah	10		Aug.
Arrive Bussorah	11	Arrive Bombay	2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, [illegible] tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about [illegible]

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 250 H. P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool about the first week in July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 30	Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.
„ Port Said	£ 32	
„ Liverpool	£ 45	

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The Steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
„ Suez	38	22		8	
„ Port Said	40	24		9	
„ Messina	48	33		12	
„ Naples	50	35		13	
„ Leghorn	53	36		15	
„ Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting [illegible] per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1308 tons register, James H. Bailey, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.
(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 352 tons register, Captain Burtey. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 }
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24	shillings per ton of	40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk	60	„ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	„ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expenses, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent 1st.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ „ Under Vests.
- 2 „ Linen Collars.
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- ½ „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALHAMBRA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY of their GOODS at once, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk without any further intimation being given.

Captain Mee will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are requested to PAY their FREIGHT and to SEND BILLS of Lading, accompanied by Delivery Orders, to us for countersignature, otherwise the goods will be stored in Government Bonded Warehouse at the risk and expense of their Consignees.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 21st June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. MADRAS (1,185 tons and 275 H. P.), Captain N. Steward, will be despatched to China on the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To appoint Auditors and Directors for the ensuing year.

3rd. To declare a Dividend.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 18th June 1870.

LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To appoint Auditors and Directors for the ensuing year.

3rd. To declare a Dividend.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 18th June 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st PROXIMO and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

Policy-holders whose interest in the late EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY has been TRANSFERRED to the Company are requested to return their Policies in the late Society to the undersigned, duly endorsed in their favour to claim the portion of the Assets from the Liquidators of the Society, which is to be added to the amount of their Policies in the Company by way of reversionary bonus under a clause of the Power of Attorney granted by them before the transfer was completed.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has just terminated an engagement of great responsibility, held many years with credit, WOULD UNDERTAKE an ESTATE, or other Agency, purchasing a share in the business if required.—Address P. H. W., "Bombay Gazette."

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Cash.		Credit.	
STANDARD BAROMETER, on the Kew principle ... Rs.	108	0	120	0
KEW OBSERVATORY THERMOMETER (Meteorological Office and Admiralty Pattern) with verification from the Kew Observatory	10	8	12	0
MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, for ordinary registration; engine divided on the stem, and indelibly figured on Casella's improved porcelain scale, which effectually resists all effects of weather	18	8	21	0
MINIMUM THERMOMETER, mounted to correspond with the above	18	8	21	0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS: the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, for travellers, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant. They are engine divided on the stem and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage	35	0	40	0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, of smaller size, as specially designed by L. Casella for the Alpine Club, very portable and convenient	22	0	25	0
MASON'S HYGROMETER, as supplied to the Government and the Members of the British Meteorological Society	37	0	41	0
RAIN GAUGE, SYMON'S	18	0	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, with Silvered-metal Dial, engraved scale of Altitudes, and Thermometer, in Morocco Case	45	0	50	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, with Card Dial, in Morocco Case	22	8	25	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, watch size, Silvered Dial, in Maroco Case	45	0	50	0
OZONOMETER, Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone Cage	18	0	20	0

MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS on Saxe's self-registering principle, and a large assortment of Thermometers of various sizes, and mountings, from Rs. 2 upwards.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—Times, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, duly passed and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 16th May and 4th June 1867, a further Return out of Paid-up Capital of Rs. 150 per Share will be made to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Company on the production of Share Certificates on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED on and after Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 388 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife......Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife......Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Ruttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the west side of Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,547 and 2,548, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On the east by Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately in the occupation of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the north by the property of Shariadjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Bunnoo Bebee, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H Hordep, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY next, the 25th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned VALUABLE PROPERTY, by order and direction of MADHOWJEE DHURRUMSEY, and on account and risk of one POONJABAI, widow of Bhimsey Ruttonsey, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed bearing date the 19th day of May 1869, and executed by the said Poonjabai, widow, to the said Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, viz.:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Sattad Doongry Cooley Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on the west by the said Sattad Doongree Cooly Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Oodha Nanjee, and containing by admeasurement 630 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said property is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 831, and the said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 273 and 274.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Solicitors.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

THE SUCCESSFUL MUSIC HALL,
APOLLO STREET,
WILL BE OPEN
ON SATURDAY NEXT, 25TH JUNE,

When a New Programme will be produced and fresh Talent of the Period.

The Proprietor, in thanking his numerous Patrons, begs to state that nothing shall be wanting on his part to keep the Music Hall highly respectable. Refreshments of the best quality. Admission Tickets, Price One Rupee, to be had at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Apollo Street.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £120 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £2 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE VIVIAN WINSCOM, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of George Vivian Winscom, formerly of Southgate, in the County of Middlesex, in England, but late of the City of Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the East Indies, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Presidency, deceased, who died on the fifth day of December 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Will annexed) were on the 6th day of June 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT VALENTINE REID, of Bombay, in the East Indies, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., are required on or before the 8th day of July 1870 to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Robert Graham Meggison, of No. 7 Quadrant, Buxton, in the County of Derby, and Jane Ann Winscom, of Green Bank, Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of June 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER. &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL-PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

- Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
- McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
- Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
- Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
- Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
- Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

PLATT'S MACCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

		Quarts.	Pints.	
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14	per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17	„
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20	„

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S		Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S		Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S		Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S		[illegible]	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the Governor General of India.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season	25 to	35
Shikar Cloth Suits	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	25	45
Travelling Suits	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	...	35
Blue Flannel Suits	...	30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	...	35
Waterproof Suits, just received	18	25
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...	16
SHIRTS.		
White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	60	84
Silk and Wool Flannel „ each	...	9
Spun Silk Shirts	...	9
Flannel Shirts	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen	...	6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TAILORS, FOREMEN.—WANTED a European CUTTER. Address No. 46 A, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,763 lbs	Rs 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 18	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters	„ 8	„
Condensed Milk	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a Lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
[illegible] ENGINEERS,
[illegible] COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, [illegible], BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY......ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
POONA......EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA......BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY AND PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	△ B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	△ A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18
26 0	△ C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	◇ 1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	◇ 2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	◇ 3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	◇ 4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	38 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen......Quarts.
„ 12 „ ......Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

F. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER.—A small consignment of the above celebrated BEER, received ex SPHINX, s. s., from Trieste, FOR SALE at our GODOWNS.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 „	„ 43	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 „		

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 17	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry „	18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Port of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Seelbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

ALSO.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—CHATEAU LATOUR, OR MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNES,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry......Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes } do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	22 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 31	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	14 0
„ „ HOCHHEIMER	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 38
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 33
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 28
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 24
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„ 21
Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in [illegible] (1 dozen in a case)	[illegible]

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURAÇAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £25 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S very superior OLD BRANDY, 5 years in bottle, price Rs. 38 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER'S A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality, price Rs. 33 per dozen.

CUTLER'S RED SEAL PORT, at Rs. 18 per dozen. This wine is supplied in large quantities to the Commissariat, and a very liberal discount of this Brand is allowed to Merchants and Traders buying 50 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s finest DRY CHAMPAGNE, in pints, quarts, and magnums, prices Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 36, and Rs. 74 per dozen. All Sparkling Wines are now received via the Suez Canal.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen......Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints......Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of JAMES A. ALLAN & Co., 8, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. C. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

[illegible]IAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

[illegible] firm. Mofussil Press Co.'s Shares [illegible] been enquired after.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, June 18.)

THE rivers are rising all throughout the country, and a week or two hence will determine pretty correctly what reserve stocks of produce are still in the hands of producers. It will scarcely be believed that although Great Britain has governed Bengal for more than a century, the country, so far as roads are concerned, is in much the same state to-day that it was in times of yore, when governed by the blood royal of Bengal; true there are two lines of Railway stretching into the interior, but that is next to nothing if the extent of the country is taken into account; it is equally true, that in the year 1870 the internal trade of Bengal and Assam is still carried on as in ages past—the rivers, with few exceptions, still being the only means of communication throughout the country.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Has declined ⅛d. during the week, and the tendency is towards still lower rates.

FREIGHTS—Have continued very dull with, in some instances, a decline, and there does not appear the least prospect of any improvement until the new Jute comes forward in August; all the staples being in short supply, Lin and Rapeseed alone excepted. A steamer has been chartered at home to load here with a cargo of new Jute to be shipped in all September, and proceed via Suez Canal; most likely this is but the commencement of a trade which will very shortly become very important and of the deepest interest to owners of sailing vessels. There was no opposition when the opium steamers took the berth the other day for Hongkong, consequently the old rate of freight was obtained, viz., Rs. 28 per chest; it will be remembered that last trip, competition drove the rate down to Rs. 7 per chest. The disengaged tonnage in port has decreased during the week from 26,000 to 23,000 tons.

INDIGO.—In Lower Bengal heavy showers have fallen and refreshed the plant, which was being burnt for want of rain. In Kishnaghur and Jessore rain has fallen heavily, as also in Tirhoot and Chuprah, but from the latter district the late sowings are unfavourably reported of.

BENGAL COTTON.—No transactions are reported on account of European shippers, but natives have continued to make shipments to China. Prices are nominally the same, but buyers and sellers show no disposition to meet at present, and the receipts from up-country are small.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

W[illegible]llis, Lieutenant, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, on leave, from Nynee Tal.

Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, general duty, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Lawrence, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.

Wilcox, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Agra.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Emerson, Lieutenant, 1st battalion 19th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, general duty, to Poona.

Green, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.—Lieutenant W. J. Boyes to be Captain, from the 21st May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

19th Foot.—Captain Philip D. Vigors to be Major, without purchase, vice Chippindall, promoted. Dated 7th March 1870.

(Cancels the promotion of Captain Kindersley to this vacancy.)

Lieutenant Beauchamp Colclough to be Captain, without purchase, vice Vigors, promoted. Dated 7th March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet J. L. Mackay, from the 19th Hussars, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lindsay, on furlough. Dated 6th June 1870.

9th Native Infantry.—Captain R. A. Price is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion to Captain. Dated 6th June 1870.

12th Native Infantry.—Captain H. S. Anderson is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 6th June 1870.

Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Local Colonel) W. McDonald, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Commandant, vice Ross, who has proceeded to rejoin the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Dated 6th June 1870.

Captain R. O. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 9th ultimo, Lieutenant T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry, is reported to have qualified as a "Military Surveyor and Field Engineer."

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 11th November 1869, Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris will revert to the Veterinary charge of A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and will continue to afford professional aid to the horses of the 5th Lancers, in addition to his other duties.

The following medical officers are detailed for duty with troops proceeding to England, via Bombay, next cold season. Divisional and district authorities are requested to place these officers only in medical charge of troops proceeding to the port of embarkation:—

- Staff Surgeon [illegible]
- Staff Assistant Surgeon O. H. Browne.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Good.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon W. K. Stewart, M.D.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Blake.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C Grose.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon T. J. Peatfield.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. R. Coulter, M.B.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Backhouse.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon G. White.
- Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Duhy.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency Division order, dated the 16th March last, appointing Surgeon T. P. Wright, recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 22nd Native Infantry.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 25th March last, directing Surgeon J. B. Tuson, M.D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, to act as Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon at Umballa, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th idem, during the indisposition of Surgeon J. W. R. Amesbury.

Lahore Division order, dated the 15th April last, appointing Captain C. E Bates, Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Meean Meer, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Drew, on leave, on medical certificate.

Dated the 12th May, appointing Captain W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Moolian, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, in addition to his other duties.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 13th May, transferring Lieutenant J. T. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the 44th Native Infantry, to the 7th Native Infantry, for duty.

Jullundur Brigade order, dated the 5th May, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon G. S. Davie, M.D., attached to G Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff and establishment, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon J. R. Oliver.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 9th May, appointing Surgeon F. J. Vivian to act as Medical Storekeeper at Allahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Major F. M. Clifford.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 20th April last, appointing Major G. H. Basevi, Bengal Staff Corps, to act as Brigade Major, during the absence of Captain C. E. Bates, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, proceeding on inspection duty.

Seepree station order, dated the 24th March last, appointing Captain E. A. Stuart, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, commanding at Seepree, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own.

1st Battalion 14th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 13th April last, appointing Ensign J. Reid to act as Adjutant, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'D. Hutchison.

36th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 16th April last, appointing Lieutenant F. L. Harford to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant W. A. Small, on leave.

Dated the 16th idem, appointing Ensign W. J. Browne to act as Quartermaster, vice Quartermaster J. Bryant, on leave.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 29th April last, directing Lieutenant M. Clementi to continue to act as 2nd Squadron Officer, pending the arrival of Captain C. E. Benthall, General List, Cavalry.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 29th April last, appointing Lieutenant G. T. Morris, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th idem, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. Willock, proceeded on leave.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 14th April last, appointing Lieutenant C. E. Harenc, 2nd Squadron, Subaltern (on probation), and officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to act as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant E. H. Curtis.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 15th April last, making the following appointments:—

Captain D. M. Strong to act as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant R. D. Barrow to act as 1st Squadron Subaltern, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 19th April last, appointing Captain F. W. Williams, Officiating Adjutant, to act as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Major F. A. Dickense Staff Corps, 6th Native Infantry.

12th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 16th April last, appointing Lieutenant H. S. Anderson, Quartermaster, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J. W. A. Michell, resigned on promotion.

29th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 5th May, appointing Ensign R. N. Harington, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant F. R. C. Voyle

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th June 1870.

FURLOUGH—OFFICERS.

With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 3[illegible] and [illegible]3 of 1869, the following forms of application for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, are, with the sanction and approval of the Government of India, published for the guidance of officers marginally indicated. [I. Military & Medical Officers in Civil Employ. II. Officers in the Ordnance, Barrack, Clothing, Commissariat, Stud and Pay Departments. Also Officers serving with Native Regiments doing general duty, or in other Military employ; and Veterinary Surgeons. III. Officers in the Public Works Department.]

Officers serving out of their own Presidency must submit their applications for furlough on private affairs to the Government of their own Presidency, through the local Government or administration under which they may be serving, or through the Adjutant General, if serving under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Applications for leave on medical certificate will, as heretofore, be submitted through the Officer Commanding at port of embarkation after the applicant has passed the final Medical Board. A form of application and all necessary information on this head can be obtained from the military authorities at port of embarkation.

Official telegrams under [illegible] are admissible; and private telegraphic communications will not be attended to, except in cases of the clearest urgency, the nature of which must be specified in the telegram; and if a reply is required, it must be paid for by the Officer concerned.

Officers desirous of proceeding to Europe on emergent private affairs, who may have already enjoyed the authorised furlough, or who may not be entitled to such indulgence, should transmit with their applications a succinct detail, on honour, of the circumstances which induce them to apply.

Applicants for furlough on private affairs are on no pretext whatever to be allowed to leave their stations until they have been officially informed that their furlough has been sanctioned by the Government of India; neither are they to be permitted to leave their stations unless there is reasonable ground for believing they can embark within the period of ordinary preparatory leave sanctioned under clause XVIII. of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

All applications for furlough on private affairs from Medical Officers in military employ are to be forwarded to Head Quarters, by General Officers, through their Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

Officers obtaining furlough on private affairs are to understand that the grant of furlough only holds good for three months from the date of the General Order notifying it. This period is inclusive of the thirty days preparatory leave allowed to reach the port of embarkation.

In the case of an Officer whose furlough is not notified within three months from the date of his no-demand certificate, it will be necessary for the applicant to forward to Army Head Quarters a fresh no-demand certificate or a guarantee in lieu.

Officers proceeding to the port of embarkation preparatory to availing themselves of furlough on private affairs should provide themselves with the following documents:—

- I. Extract of order granting preparatory leave
- II. Extract of Government General Order granting furlough.
- III. Last pay certificate.
- IV. Certificate showing the date up to which the Officer performed the duties of his appointment.

(No IV is only required from an Officer holding a staff appointment.)

(Note.—Adjutant General's Circular No. 99, dated 24th December 1867, cancelled.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Houri	Hapledon	Liverpool, March 26.
	Mula (s)	Coates	Bussora, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Ellora (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.
	Hindoostan (s)	Curling	China, &c.

The Barque Sarah Anderson, Sharp, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Madras, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
17	Sirius (s)	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Sirius—From Calcutta to London.—Prince Mahomed Unbaddin Syed Abdool Saib, Dr and Mrs J H Collins, Mrs Keddie and infant, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr W Gould, Rev. Mrs Sellinghans, Mr Hulfhudes, Dr Lyons, Captain Lockhart, Mr Harrison, 2 Misses Yates, Mrs Slates and child, Major Austin, Master Faner, Mrs Beilthy, Mr and Mrs Maclagans and children, Colonel and Mrs Rundell and servant, Mr and Mrs D C Age and children, Mrs Thobum, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr Boardman, Mr Moon, Mr Slavick, Mr H. Keats, Mr J M Hotton and Mr Downie.

£500 REWARD

WHEREAS there is good cause to suspect that the Ship AURORA, of Liverpool, was WILFULLY DESTROYED by FIRE on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, within a few miles of the mouth of the Harbour of Bombay, it is hereby proclaimed that a REWARD of £500 Sterling WILL BE PAID to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 22nd June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

PRATT—BARNETT—June 15th, by Special License, at St. Mary's, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, Miss Evelina, youngest daughter of the late Charles Barnett, Esq., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to Mr. William Henry Pratt, of the Madras Railway.

DEATH.

HICKEY—June 14th, at Dindigul, the Reverend William Hickey, Missionary S. P. G., aged 62 years, 4 months and 25 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

POYSER—May 26th, at Shadra, near Lahore, Daniel Poyser, aged 29, Sub-Engineer, Northern State Railway.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

MAJOR EVANS BELL, the indefatigable ally and agent of the ambitious princes of India, has been good enough to send us a copy "Our great vassal Empire," his latest effort in their behalf. In a brief preface, he says that during the revision of the pages now before us he has been "troubled by an unpleasant doubt whether, with regard to the Imperial mission of Great Britain in India, they [the said pages, and he might have added all the others he has written] might not in some degree, and to some readers, convey a less grateful sense of past achievements, less hopeful views of future work, than would be truly consonant with his own feelings." We are not surprised that such doubts should have made themselves felt even at the eleventh hour; they testify to the drop of British blood which still lurks in his heart. For nearly twenty years he has systematically depreciated British rule in India, and done his utmost to secure its early termination. His sincerity is not to be questioned, because long before he was openly connected with the princes of India he put forward similar views. Vexed by unpleasant doubts in 1870 he consoles himself by repeating what he wrote in 1864, namely, "that it is not because we have done so little, but because we have done so much," that he "wishes to see our work in India consolidated and naturalized." One would think that he might trust the race which has "done so much" to continue the work. But no. He has an incurable distrust of his countrymen, and he "can see no promise or hope of permanence anywhere but in the Reformed Native State *That*," he assures us, "and not the model British Province, is the mature and wholesome fruit of Imperial cultivation." Such being his views, it is not wonderful that the policy he has advocated for years should have "met with intelligent and temperate appreciation in those English and vernacular journals which represent the higher class of educated natives of India." We gave yesterday a brief specimen of intelligent appreciation from one of those journals. Nor is it wonderful that he should be, what he calls, "misunderstood in some quarters," namely, in those where the object in view is not to sap and destroy, but to strengthen and uphold British rule. Those who misunderstand him, who will not join in the crusade against the "Services," and the power of the English, he calls truculent, stupid, shallow, cynical, and he imputes the lowest and basest motives, the rankest selfishness, if not to those who have "done so much," at least to those who are to do so much more. We merely mention this by the way. Major Bell has been roughly handled, and he is entitled to his turn at hard words. But it is right that the opponents of Major Bell should know the categories in which they are placed.

Let us come to the hard nucleus of the pamphlet, wrapped up as it is, and very skilfully, with some things in which we concur and many from which we dissent. The sum of the policy pressed upon the English is that we are to restore the Native States. English administration having failed all over India, it is to be replaced by a very much better article—native administration; and the English are to retreat into a lofty sphere of control and supervision which Major Bell calls Government. Gradually the boundaries of existing Natives States are to be enlarged, defunct states are to be revived, the whole are to have native troops under their orders, garrison, what in that case, would surely be called by courtesy, "Imperial fortresses," and generally to be independent, except in so far as independence might be restricted by the undefined control and supervision of the Imperial Government. And it must be understood that in the political organization which we are advised to adopt, the credit of everything that is well done is to fall to the share of the natives, the responsibility for everything that goes wrong rests upon the English. If the ruler is ignorant, that is our fault; if he is extravagant, that is our fault; if he is vicious, we shall be, we are alone to blame. If Native States cannot be reformed and made stable examples of good government and honest effective administration, that will be the result of our folly, want of insight, lack of statesmanship, and what not. In short, the raw material of something approximating to human perfectibility lies all around us in the shape of actual and possible native communities, and the reason why it is not developed into perfectibility itself is that the English will not set themselves to accomplish a result which is declared to be "easily" attained by means of our aid and guidance. No wonder Major Bell should be troubled with the thought that his readers will see an "apparent inconsistency" running through his pages—namely, that while he systematically decries British administration and British government in India, he imposes on the very people whose character he seeks to take away, a task infinitely more difficult than any which they even, with all their hardihood, have ever undertaken! He tries to get out of the difficulty by refining on the difference between administration and government, and by saying that while our administration is a failure, the principles of our government, if we would only apply them, are as good as ever. But except in a very rough way neither he nor any one else can draw a hard line between administration and government, because in this country the two things are perpetually running one into the other. Nor is he able to show how his ideal Government is to act upon the Native States, reformed or unreformed. The Imperial force is to be reduced very considerably, Imperial fortresses are to be given up, a possibly hostile army or set of armies is to be created, British administration is to retire, transferring its hold upon the springs of power to native hands, and aloft somewhere is to sit the sublime British Government which, apparently by the agency of advice only, is to exert a sway ten times more powerful than any which, with all its efforts, it can exert now. And all this is to be accomplished by a race which, for twenty years, Major Bell has assailed for its want of insight, its selfishness, its incapacity, yet a race, which, he softly says, has done so much that he wishes it to do more—a race which would be deserving of all praise if it would only restore the native states!

That is the object of Major Bell's latest effort on behalf of his clients, the princes of India, and it is enforced by all these references to high morality, and sugared over with solemn talk about our mission, because without them the British people would not run even the risk of being misled. If John Bull desires that his children should speedily quit this country, or preserve their rights and power over it by a bloody war, he cannot do better or worse than adopt the advice of which Major Bell tenders to him in the name of the princes of India.

With one of the points incidentally made in this pamphlet we cordially concur—that India is governed too expensively, and that there is too great a disposition to create patronage and lay the foundations for vested interests. Too many Europeans are employed and too few natives. But we should advance that criticism in order to improve, Major Bell in order to destroy, British rule. He brings it in because he wants to prove that the substitution of Native states for British provinces would be cheaper, whereas, at no distant date, unless we meekly resign and go, it would be far dearer since we should have to overthrow the political and military organizations set up by his advice. Another good service is done by Major Bell. He draws attention to the "strange and portentous aspect" of the Debt of India—a debt we are every day urged to increase by those who believe in the gospel of borrowing. He points out what is quite true that this debt may go home to roost upon the shoulders of the British tax-payer, but while he advances the probability as an argument for the restoration of Native States and Native princes with Native Armies at their beck and call, we should think that the true warning it conveys is that the gospel of borrowing, so vehemently preached by native agents of all colours, should be regarded with profound distrust. A national debt of this sort may be a national blessing to those on whose behalf it is created, but scarcely a national blessing to those who may not only have to lend the money out to pay the interest. No doubt "we should insist on every measure being adopted to decrease the Indian Debt;" no doubt "if it is not positively curtailed its growth will not be checked." But we fail to see the connexion between a diminution of liability and the creation of Native States—we fail to discern how the liability would be lessened by increasing fifty-fold the danger of the liability falling due. It is, indeed, hinted that Native Princes would buy up stock if we would only offer the "irresistible temptation of territorial and political aggrandizement." And in that hint we have the key to the policy recommended—the territorial and political aggrandizement of the Native Princes who are to buy us out of India. In the language of the elect this is called establishing "the local self-government of languages and nations," and preferring a steady and deliberate movement "towards a future of freedom and progress" to the alternative—"drifting blindly along towards a future of animosity and confusion." With these remarks we leave this latest effort of one of the elect to make its own way.

WE have to notice that the caprice of the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce has again excluded the public from a knowledge of what passed at the yesterday's meeting of that body. It is no grievance of ours. But it is a public grievance that the Secretary, of his own mere motion, should exclude reporters when the subject of debate was one concerning a vexed question in the cotton trade, and a still more important matter—the commercial morality of Bombay. The Chamber is not to blame, but it should see in future that its authority is not usurped.

THE furlough for two months granted by notification, Revenue Department, dated 8th November 1869, to Lieut. J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, has been converted into leave under rule 25 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. E. H. HALL, 40th Foot, has been re-appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment, in succession to Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, whose tenure of service on the Brigade Staff expired on the 10th inst.

THE following order has been confirmed:—Mhow Division order, dated 8th June 1870, directing Lieut.-Col. E. A. H. Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division, in addition to his own duties.

SYED AHMED KHAN, C.S.I., the Small Cause Court Judge of Benares, who is now in England, has entered his second son as an undergraduate at Christ's College, Cambridge.

THE "Pioneer" notes with much regret, in the obituary of the last mail, the name of Lieutenant-Colonel J. St. J. Hovenden, of the Royal Engineers, "well known on this side of India for his many social and genial qualities."

A CONTEMPORARY states that Sir William Mansfield will take up the Irish command on the 1st August. He will be accompanied by Captain Byng as A. D. C., and Captain Fellowes, a brother of Lady Mansfield, as Military Secretary.

LORD ULICK BROWNE returns from Simla to his Commissionership at Chittagong almost immediately. The "Pioneer" says it hears nothing about Lord Browne's appointment to British Burmah, in anticipation of which a local paper has already lashed itself into wrath.

THREE Mahomedan preachers have made their appearance at Simla, who, on the authority of a recent revelation at Mecca, prophesy that in a short time the sun will commence rising in the East. We thought that had begun a long time ago. People it seems are warned to lead proper lives in order to be deemed worthy to behold the phenomenon.

A SIMLA letter in the columns of a contemporary says that "for some days past a rumour has been in circulation, that Raneekhet is to be the Viceregal hill station of the future. Some say that Colonel Strachey is to talk the matter over with the Duke of Argyll, and get his sanction to the measure and expenditure connected therewith." It is thought the decision should date from last year, as far at least as the resolve to abandon Simla is concerned.

THE Madras papers record a joke that enlivened the proceedings of the local Insolvent Court. A Mr. Providence applied in the usual course for the benefit of the Whitewashing Act, and Mr. Kernan, a new Judge and an Irishman to boot, remarked—"Providence! what brings Providence into the Insolvent Court?" To which Mr. John Miller, barrister, promptly replied, "Improvidence! me Lud." The Court, with the exception of unfortunate Mr. Providence, laughed and proceeded to business.

RETIRED civilians, says a contemporary, frequently complain of the difficulty of finding employment in England. Mr. E. H. Lushington, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, who is now at home on furlough preparatory to retirement, has been more fortunate than his neighbours, having already succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Oddly enough the vacancy to which Mr. Lushington succeeded was occasioned by the death of Mr. H. R. Alexander, who was also a retired Bengal Civilian.

SIR HENRY HARINGTON, compelled by ill-health, has resigned, or is shortly about to resign, the appointment of Examiner in Indian Law to the Civil Service Commissioners. The appointment, which is worth £300 a year, is, according to the "Pioneer," to be conferred on Mr. Sumner Maine, late legal member of the Governor General's Council. "Surely," remarks our contemporary, "so accomplished a jurist might be more profitably (we do not use the word in its pecuniary sense) employed than in setting examination papers for, and looking over the answers of, the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Maine's acceptance of the appointment is to be accounted for only on the ground of his desire to keep up his connection with India."

THE presence of a common danger, says the "Pioneer," seems to have had the good effect of drawing together the chieftains of Turkistan and Cabul. Most of the former have either already paid, or intend paying, complimentary visits to the Ameer. The Cabulee chiefs also seem to have desisted for the time being from cattle-lifting and guerilla skirmishes, so that, at present, Shere Ali has a clearer prospect before him than he has had for some months past. Meer Hussain Khan, Sihani, and Meer Dowlut Khan, Audhkoee, arrived on May 27th and presented their *nuzzurs*. The latter chief was received with great honour and has been granted a subsistence allowance of Rs. 100 per diem. If he stays long, however, there will be another mutiny of the troops for arrears of pay, as Shere Ali, whenever he finds his cash balance subsiding, resorts generally to the simple expedient of not paying his army. Unsatisfactory accounts have been received from Herat. Grain is said to be very dear and the Governor to be grossly negligent.

ATTA MAHOMED KHAN, we observe, arrrived at Oghee on Friday, the 10th instant. On that and on the following day men from the surrounding villages came to pay to the restored Khan their homage. It is reported that a few of the Black Mountain tribes were not wanting in paying their respects either, but the Lahore paper does not vouch for the correctness of this rumour. On the 13th instant, the Khan paid a visit to the Camp at Trara (about a mile and a half from Oghee, and where the greater portion of the Agrore Field Force is), where he was received by Major DeBudé and other officers. After remaining some quarter of an hour, the Khan took his departure. The Thannadar of Oghee has been removed, and a new man reigns in his stead. Alidad Khan, who during the "absence" of Atta Mahomed has been nominally the Khan of Agrore, has received notice from Government to quit the Agrore Valley. Now that all these changes have been effected, it remains only to be seen, remarks "Indian Public Opinion," if Atta Mahomed Khan will be able to keep peace and quietness in the Valley, or will still require a large force to act as *chowkedars* in order to enable him to do so.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

THE "Madras Times" says the statement put forth by a Ceylon paper "on good authority," that Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of that colony, will succeed Lord Napier at Madras on the expiration of his lordship's term of office, seems a probable enough one. "Sir Hercules has run a colonial career of which an Indian governorship may seem a fitting culmination, and he has lately had an opportunity of bringing his claims personally before Her Majesty's Government. He was appointed president of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher's and the Leeward Islands in 1856, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Hong Kong in 1859, and Governor of Ceylon in 1865. The report that Mr. Layard will come out here seems improbable, since he has become rich by marriage." The "Madras Mail," on the other hand, attaches no importance to the "good authority." It professes to be in a position to state authoritatively that up to a very recent date the subject of filling up the approaching vacancy in this presidency had not even commenced to engage the attention of the Council of India; and that Sir Hercules Robinson left London a few months ago without being either formally, or informally, recognised at the India Office as an Indian satrap designate. "That Sir Hercules Robinson would like to have Madras we do not doubt; but that Madras would like to have Sir Hercules Robinson we take leave to deny. His Excellency is,—so far as we can make out from a not very attentive observance of his career in Hong Kong and Ceylon,—a passably able, an opinionated, a zealous and industrious official. And were none other than purely pen-and-ink qualifications needed in an Indian Governor, we are disposed to believe that Sir Hercules would be as good as the low average of the rulers of the minor presidencies. But the qualifications do not begin and end with the desk or Council table. A Governor in these parts should be a man of courteous manners, agreeable address, accessible yet not cheap to Europeans and natives; a man of hard work, shrewd intelligence, *bonhommie* and tact. It has never been alleged of Sir Hercules Robinson by his warmest adherents that he ever erred on the side of courteousness; but it has been repeatedly stated that he lacks in a painful degree, the refinement that should adorn the office of the chief administrator of a British colony. Were Lord Napier either an ill-natured or narrow minded man, he could not wish to be succeeded by a gentleman better calculated than Sir Hercules Robinson to give occasion for contrasts highly favourable to his lordship's reputation. For, so soon as Madras came to find inhospitality where so recently was hospitality; *parvenu* abruptness, where once was aristocratic grace; a penuriousness in the room of a liberal *menage*, would she regret what she had lost, and ask herself what she had done, or left undone to be crushed under the club of Hercules. It is true that she would stand a good chance of the nocturnal darkness of her streets being lightened by gas,—almost the only monument left by Sir H. Robinson of his administration in Hong-Kong, and the only one probably that he will be remembered by in Colombo. But for our own part we would prefer the Municipal kerosine to the Robinsonian gas lamps. Sir Hercules is a very correct man; he has been so long swathed in red-tape that it would be amazing were he otherwise. No brilliant Court have lavished their sweetness upon him; no [illegible] syrens, in the interest of a continental police, have wormed State secrets out of his head; no master in State-craft has essayed to profit by his taste for the æsthetic and the fine arts. All this ought to suit Madras, though it might not conform exactly to the peculiar tastes and habits of some of our leading men. But it may be that Madras will think it possible to be 'proper' without being prudish; to be genial without being vulgar. The four and a quarter years that have expired since Lord Napier came among us, have rolled by with apparent rapidity; and just as he is becoming a Governor *de facto*, with no small fund of local and general experience at his command, is he reminded of the necessity of preparing for his departure. Five years is a tenure of office that has little to recommend it. It is too long for a bad, too short for a good or even a mediocre Governor. Increase the term of service to seven years, and cut down the salary by twenty per cent; and we should get nearly five years good work out of a good style of Governor, and simultaneously economise in our expenditure and put more 'siller' into his pocket."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE BRINDISI MAILS.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, MIDNIGHT.

IN the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. Stackpole, said that the Post Office had made no contract for the carriage of the Indian mails via Brindisi—a supplementary mail only was despatched; for which a certain payment had been made to the Italian Government.

Children (? Mr. Childers) is unwell.

By British Indian Cable.

ATHENS, 21ST JUNE.

Five more of the brigands who were implicated in the recent massacre at Marathon were hanged yesterday.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady but not active.

Mid. Orleans 16 9-16d.

In the Manchester market there is a better demand.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s.

8½ „ 10s. 9d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

Rain has fallen in England generally.

MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 25th ultimo was delivered in London yesterday.

The Homeward Bombay mail of the 1st instant reached Suez on the 17th idem.

SUEZ, 21ST JUNE.

The following ships have entered the Canal:—Bengal and Adalia, from Bombay.

THE WRECK OF THE AURORA.

IN another part of to-day's paper we print a full report of a portion of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry appointed with reference to the loss of the ship Aurora—a subject which still affords a wide field for conjecture. The rumours that have been abroad receive to-day for the first time a kind of an official sanction from the advertisement which we publish, stating that there is good cause to believe the Aurora was wilfully destroyed by fire and that the Commissioner of Police will present a reward of £500 to any one who may give information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty person or persons. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is certainly a tempting bait in these days and may lead to a settlement of the ugly rumours that have been abroad for the last week.

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.

MR. G. B. STACEY, general superintendent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, has addressed us the following, under yesterday's date:—

"I have the honour to inform you that it is the intention of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to attend a Conversazione at the house of Mr. John Pender, the chairman of this Company, on the evening of the 23rd instant, for the purpose of making a series of experiments as to the speed attainable on submarine lines.

"With this object, H. R. H. will send messages to, and receive replies from, his Majesty the King of Portugal, his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, Malta and Gibraltar, and the Resident at Aden.

"The President of the United States will also communicate from America with H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

"The lines of this and the associated companies will be cleared for this purpose at 11 p.m. Greenwich time on the 23rd (3-50 a.m. Bombay time on Friday the 24th,) and I have the honour to request the favour of your attendance at that hour, should you desire to witness these interesting experiments.—I have the honor to be, &c."

We feel a deep interest in these forthcoming experiments, and only wish it was at 3-50 a.m. Greenwich time they were to begin at.

BOMBAY.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.—We learn that there was a very heavy fall of rain throughout Guzerat on Saturday and Monday last.

THE *Guzerat Mitra* says that the Ranee of Koth has filed a suit in the District Court at Ahmedabad against Mr. Richey, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand rupees.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee committed a man named Christnarao Gungaram for trial at the Criminal Sessions for theft of ornaments from a woman.

RESISTING A POLICEMAN.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined one Mahadoo Gunga in the sum of twenty rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for resisting and assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Peter Johnson, a seaman of the ship Alfred the Great, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was, on conviction, sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Yesterday a clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company named Ramchunder Wishwanathjee appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court and laid an information charging Balloo Pandoo, a servant of his, with stealing some gold valued at Rs. 120. A warrant was granted for the apprehension of the accused.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS OF A MUSJID NAZIR.—The charge of breach of trust of Rs. 29,000, made by Hajee Ebrahim Jeetakar against Mahomed Syed Chunker, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Latham for the defence, and Mr. Chalk to watch the case on behalf of some of the members of the community. The prosecutor and two witnesses were examined and then the case was adjourned.

THE STORMY WEATHER.—A portion of a wall of a house in Cooly Wady gave way yesterday, and a Hindoo was hurt, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Yesterday morning the roof of a factory in the premises of Mr. Jaffer Sulliman, on the Girgaum road, fell; fortunately nobody was hurt. On the same day the house of Chaubee, woman, situated at Byculla, fell down, but nobody was hurt. A portion of the premises, used as a press, behind the Grant Buildings, Colaba, gave way yesterday morning. Another portion of the press is in a dilapidated state.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tanna informs us that cholera is fast disappearing in Bhandoop. "The place was visited by our Civil Surgeon (Dr. Kiernander), Major Coles, the District Superintendent of Police, and the other police officials. Medicine and stimulants have been freely distributed. The police, accompanied by a medical assistant, visit each house infected. The whole place is properly looked after by the Government officials. But I think the proprietor should come forward and aid the authorities. This town is, I am glad to say, free from cholera. Last year about this time the epidemic was very prevalent here. We have had nearly 30 inches of rain in this place."

ACTION FOR A CALL.—In the Small Cause Court yesterday before the first Judge, a case was called for hearing in which the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East were the plaintiffs, and Buchoobaee, wife of Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Dadabhoy Byramjee were defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 600, the amount of a call due on six shares standing in the name of the female defendant. The defendants did not appear. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs. Mr. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the plaintiffs, applied for speedy execution of the decree. The Court ordered that a writ of execution should issue against the female defendant.

AN impostor who professes to be an incarnation of God has made his appearance in Dahode, a village in the Punch Mahals, and has been practising his cheats among the ignorant masses of that part of the country. We know no more of him at present, but are really very much surprised to hear of such an individual in the nineteenth century. The Assistant Police Superintendent of the Punch Mahals, Lieutenant Westmacott, is now instituting sharp inquiries about his doings.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

ON the night of Wednesday last two cunning rogues while passing by a road in the Gopipura street met a young woman of about twenty years of age, and perceiving that she was unaccompanied by any one, one of them had the audacity to thrust his mischievous hand on her person, and snatch a golden ornament she had on her neck. The woman was too good a match to allow the impertinent fellow to run away with impunity. She instantly caught hold of his coat, and raised a loud cry which brought a number of persons from the surrounding houses to the spot. The thief was apprehended, but his companion had taken to his heels and escaped. The former was entrusted to the custody of the constable in charge of the police chowki near the place, whence after a short stay he fled. He was immediately pursued and recaptured.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday in the offices of the Chamber—Mr. Ventz presiding—it was proposed by Mr. J. G. Smith, seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid, that Mr. A. D. Grant be elected chairman of the Chamber and Mr. W. G. Hall vice-chairman, a motion which was carried unanimously.

At this stage the reporters were expelled at the individual caprice of the Secretary of the Chamber.

SHIPPING.

THE ship HOURI, 774 tons, Captain W. H. Hapledon, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal and railway material. She spoke the ship Star of India.

THE S.S. MULA, 750 tons, Captain M. Coates, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo, and forty deck passengers.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th June, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	36,962	15	4
Merchandize	88,954	2	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph	457	4	0
Total Rs.	1,26,374	5	6

Corresponding week in June, 1869.
Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	39,548	0	2
Merchandize	44,192	9	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	643	2	0
Electric Telegraph	498	14	0
Total Rs.	84,882	10	1
Increase	41,491	11	5

REPORT (OFFICIAL) OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

DOWN TO 20TH JUNE 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 13th June, to 9 A.M. Monday, 20th June 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June 1870. Mon. 13.	Tues. 14.	Wed. 15.	Thus. 16.	Fri. 17.	Sat. 18.	Sun. 19.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st June 1870.
Phases of the Moon.	○								
Observatory Colaba Fort.	·97	1·43	·04	1·02	1·54	4·71	2·07	12·68	15·01
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	2·76	2·02	·20	1·65	2·07	6·92	2·93	18·64	19·46
„ No. II	2·75	1·95	·29	1·61	2·06	6·92	2·88	18·46	19·29
„ No. III	2·74	2·02	·29	1·62	2·15	7·07	2·82	18·69	19·56
Fort George, E. G. H.	1·81	2·10	·20	1·70	1·81	8·18	2·21	18·18	18·73
Esplanade, Hos., 21st Regt., N.I.	2·45	1·70	·30	1·53	1·78	8·12	1·48	18·31	19·12
Byculla, J. J. H.	1·51	1·94	·11	1·25	2·22	7·18	1·98	16·23	17·75

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

G. W. TERRY,
Acting Secy. and Curator Victoria Museum.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—22ND JUNE.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

RENNIE, SCOVELL AND CO., BY THEIR CONSTITUTED ATTORNEY THOMAS WILSON VS. MOOLJEE GOCULDAS.

[illegible] wanjee Nowrojee, pleader, [illegible] the plaintiffs; the defendant in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,018-3-9, being the balance of the amount of a bill of exchange for Rs. 1,518-3-93, now overdue, drawn by the plaintiffs upon the defendant and duly accepted by him. The excess was abandoned with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Plaintiffs admitted having received Rs 500 on account of the bill of exchange. The defendant admitted the claim. The Judge gave verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 and costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 16TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A CASE UNDER THE BROACH MUNICIPAL RULES

THE QUEEN VS. DOORGARAM MADHOWROW.

THE defendant was charged before Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, full-power magistrate at Broach, with allowing a cow belonging to him to stray about the city without a keeper. The Magistrate in giving judgment, said—The accused in this stands charged with having, in violation of clause 16, section 38 of the Broach Municipal rules, allowed his cow to stray about the city without a keeper. He admits the truth of the complaint but objects to being convicted of the offence after his having paid a fine under section 6 of Act III. of 1857. The complainant himself admits that the fine was actually paid by the accused. The principal question to be decided in this case is whether the cause shewn is sufficient under section 265 of the Criminal Procedure Code to enable the Court to discharge the accused without convicting him. Presuming that the seizure in this case was under section 16 of Act III. of 1857, as is implied in the admission of the complainant that the accused was fined for the same offence for which he is brought up before the Court, it stands to reason that the accused having once paid the penalty of his offence, in the particular way prescribed by an enactment, no Court will be justified in subjecting him to a fine under any other law, for no other reason than that of both the enactments being applicable to this district. Wherever there are no municipalities recourse is not had to the Penal Code or any other law to prosecute such offenders after they have once paid the penalties laid down in the Cattle Trespass Act. It has been the generally prevalent opinion in this district that, because fines levied under section 6 of Act III. of 1857 are not inflicted by the ordinary Criminal Courts, no notice can be taken of them by such courts. I see no reason whatever for such an opinion and differ from it *in toto*. The law has prescribed an admirably easy method of levying fines through pound-keepers, in order to save the people the unnecessary hardship of attendance before and trials by courts of law, because the nature of their crime did not justify the Legislature in subjecting them to greater trouble and annoyance. It is a mode regularly prescribed by law, and so long as that law remains unrepealed, all actions taken under it must be judicially noticed. Whoever levies the fine and whatever the method of collecting it, it is certain that the consequences to the person who pays it are the same as if he had been punished by a court of law. He has to pay a certain sum, and that sum has been defined by the law to be a "fine." The cattle pound at Broach has been transferred by an order of Government to the Municipality, and the fines levied under Act III. of 1857 go to the benefit of that municipality; and it is anomalous that the same institution should receive two sums in the shape of "fines" for one and the same offence through two different channels. I also consider the present mode of seizing cattle and conveying them to the pound without the cattle doing any damage, and whether their owners be known or not, for the purpose of subjecting them to two penalties, as highly objectionable and improper. For the reasons stated above, the Court finds the accused Doorgaram not guilty of the offence imputed to him under clause 16, section 38 of the Broach Municipal rules, and the Court directs that the said Doorgaram Madhowrow be discharged under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. J. G. White, District Magistrate of Broach, forwarded the proceedings in this case to the High Court for such order as they might see fit to pass, and remarked—"As the view taken by the Magistrate, full-power, is not, as far as I am aware, supported by any authoritative ruling, nor by the scope of Act III. of 1857, the provisions of which (with the exception of section 13) are not, it appears to me, of a penal character; and as, moreover, the carrying of that view into practice is attended with loss of municipal revenue hitherto enjoyed in accordance with the practice considered by Mr. Entee to be illegal, I have thought it necessary to refer the question for the decision of the hon'ble the Judges."

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, passed the following order:—A fine levied by a pound-keeper is not a punishment imposed on conviction of an offence. The Magistrate, full-power, was in error in holding that a person cannot be tried for an offence under Act XXVI. of 1850, because he has paid a fine under section 6 of Act III. of 1857. The law of Criminal Procedure Code, section 351, only provides that "a person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall not be liable to be tried again for the same offence." No order by this Court is necessary, as the Magistrate of the district has it in his power to take such steps as he may see fit.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—22ND JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st June, 4-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 26 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st June, 6-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd June, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th June, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st June, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd June, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	3	35	0	5
„	Calcutta	7	53	1	15
„	Madras	0	50	0	11

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 22nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 21 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·79, rainfall 18 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960, rainfall 1 inch 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd June, 10-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·86.

MANGALORE, 22nd June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81.

REFORM IN SPELLING INDIAN NAMES.

[FROM A MAHOMEDAN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE writer's object in addressing the public is the very important one of engaging their attention to certain reforms of very great consequence; although some points may not be so important to all, yet they are very necessary to some of our countrymen, whose languages urgently need them, especially his co-religionist Mohamadans.

In opening the subject it may be said to be conceded by all to be inconvenient to have irregularity in spelling Oriental names and words in Roman characters. It is to be regretted that though more than a century ago a few learned gentlemen adopted different systems for the purpose of accurately spelling Oriental proper names, yet none of them has during that long period taken root. For instance, some spell the name Mohammad in one way and others in another: in the same manner names of Parsis and Hindus, as also names of places, are spelt differently; for example, the word Akbarpur is written in four different ways in Roman characters by Mr. Thornton in his Gazetteer of India (a work of general reference), which word can be written in only one way in Arabic-Persian characters.

A man in this way can easily be misled by finding a word (in works of reference) spelt under *u* for the word to be found under *a*. Many people use the vowel *u* as *u* in full and *u* in rule; others use it as *u* in sun. The word Hindustan is spelt in various ways, and many such examples can be given.

But Sir William Jones' system of spelling by Oriental names and words has been deliberately adopted various well known authors, such as Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Forbes, Professor Eastwick, and Mr. Elphinstone in his History of India. What is stated in a book, entitled The application of the Roman Alphabet to all the Oriental Languages, may be quoted here, that "on the whole, after the maturest consideration of the subject it appears beyond all dispute that Sir William Jones' system with such alterations and modifications as experience has suggested, is not only the simplest in itself but the most convenient in practice, as well as the most susceptible of universal application, and it carries with it one special recommendation, that it is already familiar to every Oriental scholar in every part of the known world."

It would be extending the subject too much to explain here more fully the benefits of this system and the difficulties caused by its absence, therefore those who may be desirous of going into details may refer to the word quoted above.

Now it is hoped that Sir William Jones' old planted tree, still living, will put forth its branches and yield fruit, in the general adoption of his appropriate system, which will undoubtedly be an inestimable boon to all Orientalists as also to the Government.

The necessity for the use of marks of punctuation in every language is well known, and it has ever been felt in most of the Oriental languages; the writer has great pleasure in mentioning that educated natives have lately introduced some points in the Gujrati and Marathi languages, yet he must say they are not sufficient: no particular rule for their use has as yet been laid down by anybody, and they are only confined to print. Yet there are several other languages which necessarily require their introduction. Without any points it is very difficult for students to divide sentences, and sometimes [illegible] difficulty in ascertaining the [illegible] meaning of a sentence. Mr. Dun Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages at King's College in London, and the well known compiler of the Hindustanee Dictionaries and author of many books on Oriental languages, says in one of his works—"There may be a few individuals so thoroughly wedded to what is foolish or defective, merely because it is old, as to feel shocked at this innovation. They will complacently ask, what is the use of punctuation, when the natives have none in their manuscripts? I answer the use is simply to facilitate, for beginners, the acquisition of a knowledge of the language. When that is once attained they will find no difficulty in reading other works, though utterly void, not only of punctuation but of vowel points and other diacritical marks. The use of stops is merely a question of time, four hundred years ago we had no such things for our books in Europe, and the excellent monks who had the management of these matters went on comfortably enough without them. But after all it was found that stops are an improvement, and so they are admitted to be even in the East. All Oriental as well as European books ought to have stops, the omission is a sure indication either of extreme idleness or culpable apathy on the part of the editor."

The writer of this article has adopted some marks of punctuation which perhaps may not properly suit the purpose of all the Oriental languages, yet there is but little doubt, that all the Mohamadans will readily accept them for their own languages: by their own languages is meant the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Sindhi, all of which are written in Arabic-Persian characters. If this is the case, and if it is found to be more convenient, let the other races use the English marks in their languages.

Some old writers have adopted the custom of filling the margins with writings in certain languages: this writing is destroyed by cutting the margins when books get old; hence it is deemed proper to avoid the custom of writing on the margins and to give the notes and other explanatory remarks there may be at the foot of the page (which are also called foot-notes) by marking them with figures such as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

It is thought proper that all Orientalists should avoid the indiscriminate introduction of English words both in speaking and writing in their languages. It is well known that all classes and races of our countrymen make use of English words very freely in talking on any subject. It would form a large pamphlet if one were to collect such words as I refer to, for example *number, a present, fruit, sick, ispital, school, table, book, slate, pen,* &c. English words are very frequently heard in almost every sentence in conversation, for instance, *Woh ispital men gaya hai. Tumen school man jaochhoke? Hen book tyani mala present kelen,* and so forth.

Not only this, but many native authors and editors also use English words in compositions and publications, for example the word "number" will be seen on handling any vernacular newspaper, and in reading it we find more English words here and there. Sometimes we find a few English words in Oriental books also. Such a use of English words makes one suppose that Oriental languages are deficient and imperfect, which in fact is not the case. However deficient and failing a language may be, all defects and failures are overcome by industry. Of course there will be some difficulty in removing certain official and scientific words, which might be retained, and as education advances, unnecessary introduction of foreign words in our languages will slowly and surely be obviated.

In conclusion a very needful remedy indeed may be suggested, the want of which renders all the Oriental languages defective, and without which they cannot be perfected. With feelings of pride every one knows that civilization and education amongst natives are at present advancing with mighty strides, therefore the present would appear a most favourable time to form a literary society at each presidency, whose duty it would be to correct Dictionaries by discussing words, to adopt and approve new words for every Oriental language when necessary, and to make a list of all English words now used in native languages, with their translation in each language, and publish all such requisite subjects in monthly magazines; or wherever such a society may be in existence, that it should direct its attention to the subjects specified above.

Should this be done, Oriental literature will receive an immense impulse and imperfection of all kinds will soon disappear from our languages.

As Sir William Jones' system and Munshi Ghulam Mohammad's newly adopted marks of punctuation require some particular signs, they cannot be published by every press. However it is expected that they will soon appear in form of a pamphlet in Deva Nagari, Arabic, Persian, and Roman characters.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A curious story is told by the *Gaulois* of the disappearance from the Paris Morgue of a body which had been brought there. The police having found a man lying insensible in the streets called in the assistance of a doctor, who declared that the man was dead in consequence of congestion of the brain. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, was undressed, and placed upon one of the slabs with the clothing suspended above. In the pockets were found a purse and a letter with an address. The keeper of the Morgue was astonished the next morning to find the body had disappeared, together with the clothes. He proceeded to the address upon the letter, and inquired for the person mentioned, and was at once introduced to a man in whom he recognized his missing charge. This man, a printer employed at the office of the *Gaulois*, explained that he was subject to cataleptic attacks, which sometimes lasted from eight to ten hours. On the previous evening he had been taken with one of those fits, and remained unconscious until early in the morning, when, recovering, he found himself at the Morgue, with his clothes hanging over him. He dressed himself, and, as the doors were only latched, he took his leave, intending to return later to reclaim his purse, and to explain the causes of his sudden disappearance from legal custody.

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ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

The Marine Court, comprising John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Commander Nathaniel Steward, of the P. and O. Co.'s service, appointed by the Government of Bombay to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Aurora on the morning of the 12th inst., about 55 miles N.W. by W. of the outer light ship, commenced the enquiry in the Fort Police Court on Monday morning.

Mr. Peile, acting Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) to watch the case on behalf of the underwriters; Dr. Dallas to watch the case on behalf of Captain Harriott of the Aurora; and Mr. Chalk to watch the case on behalf of Messrs. Elmstone, Whitwell & Co., the brokers for the Aurora.

On the opening of the Court,

Mr. Connon remarked that there would be every necessity for not going into interminable examinations. The learned gentlemen who appeared were present to watch the proceedings, not to exercise a right to examine; and as Captain Steward's steamer would sail on 6th July, it was desirable to proceed as fast as possible.

Mr. Peile said he had just been saying to Mr. Farran it would be endless if that gentleman or any one else was to be allowed to come, as a right, and cross-examine the witnesses; and he would refer his Worship to a case heard in England where the magistrate said he would put what questions counsel chose to put through the Court, but he could not allow all parties to appear and put questions by counsel—and he stated his grounds for that refusal—or the enquiry would be interminable.

Mr. Connon remarked that the proceeding was much like a Coroner's inquest—an enquiry into the cause of an event.

Dr. Dallas thought he should be an exception, as this was to be an enquiry which might be fatal to the captain.

Mr. Connon—Not at all if he is an innocent man. It is an enquiry into the cause of the ship's taking fire.

Dr. Dallas—And the result of that may be the loss of my client's certificate.

Mr. Connon—Well, we don't wish to make any deliverance at present. We shall allow you a reasonable amount of examination.

Mr. Chalk said he did not claim any right to examine witnesses in any way.

George Harriott was first called by Mr. Peile, and he deposed—I was master of the ship Aurora. She belonged to the port of London, was 1,155 tons burthen, and belonged to Messrs George Walker and Son of London. She was built about 1853, I think, and was classed A1½. American Lloyd's. I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade. It has been lost in the ship; it was dated Liverpool, 1856 or 1857. The official log-book was lost in the ship; the mate's log-book was saved, and is here. The ship's register was lost. I commenced to load the cargo, which has been burned, on the 15th March. The vessel was consigned to Liverpool, and was fully laden on the 11th of this month. The loading went on fore and aft simultaneously, and both ends were finished at the same time. The ship carried cargo right aft and right forward between decks. When there was a full cargo, there were no empty spaces. There were store-rooms on each side of the cabins in a house on deck—we term them alleyways. All the way below the hatches was full. We finished taking in cargo on the 9th; it consisted of wool, cotton, and some broken stowage. There were 6,171 or 6,172 bales of cotton and wool; the broken stowage consisted of nuts, teal seed, and coir stowed in various parts of the ship where required. I got my port clearance on the 9th inst., and left on the 11th. I commenced heaving at 7 A.M. and got under weigh to get out about ten. The pilot left my ship at about half-past three, a little to the northward of the outer light ship. Nothing of note occurred during that day. Next morning at 8 A.M., the ship was 55 or 60 miles to the N.W. by W. of the outer light ship. I was asleep on the couch in the cabin at that time, and was awakened by the man at the wheel, Dugal McCarthy, shouting or making a noise. As soon as I heard the noise I jumped off my couch, and was astonished to see flames and smoke in the passage leading to the lazarette. The lazarette was abaft the cabin house, four feet lower than the cabin. There was a door from the cabin to a passage, and in that passage there were two doors, one to a W. C., and one to a lazarette. Besides this there were other entrances to the lazarette—by a scuttle at the top of the lazarette and by a scuttle at each side. At the end of each alleyway was a scuttle leading to the lazarette, and if the alleyways were empty one could get to the lazarette without going through the cabin. The lazarette and alleyways were full of all kinds of stores. The main deck formed the floor of the lazarette, and when the cargo was out there was a [illegible] deck to the 'tween decks. The portion of the 'tween decks immediately under the lazarette was separated from the rest of the 'tween decks by a bulkhead, and that portion of the 'tween decks was called the lower lazarette. That was filled with cargo cotton, I believe. I gave orders to close the grating dividing the upper and lower lazarette, but I don't know whether it was closed. There was nothing stored in the W. C. When I first saw the flames and smoke they seemed to come from the port side of the passage and up through the scuttle that led up from the upper lazarette. I saw flames and smoke and a burst, as it were, the moment I awoke. I could not see the scuttle at the top of the upper lazarette from where I was, but I ran up to the wheel, shut the two ventilators beside the man at the wheel, and seeing the smoke said, "Good God, what's that;" went to the wheel, put the helm down, and ran immediately to the cabin. The steward, mate, and carpenter were in the cabin when I got back from the wheel. A burst took place just when I returned there, just as if the deck had gone on fire. I only heard the burst; I was rather excited at the time, and cannot say where it took place. The fire had spread while I was away at the wheel. I was much excited then, and ran out into the fore cabin and said again, "Good God, whatever is this." With that I went off again to go into my room to see whatever it could be, and then ran to the deck and gave orders for a boat to be got out. When I ordered the boat to be got ready, the afterpart of the cabin chiefly on the port side, right to the break of the poop, was on fire. They were about fifteen minutes in getting the boat out, and in that time the fire had extended to the after-hatch setting fire to the deck underneath. The fire in the cabin house was from the deck underneath. I could not get near the door of the lazarette at that time; it was on fire. The flames that I saw in the passage to the lazarette when I jumped from my couch were coming through the sides and the deck. The door at the fore end of the lazarette was shut when I awoke. My cabin is on the side of the passage from the lazarette; it was open. In my cabin I could see into the passage, but would have to go out of my cabin to see the door of the lazarette. When I awoke I saw smoke and flame in the passage; the whole of the side was on fire, and some portion of the door from the passage to the lazarette was on fire. I can't say whether that door was closed or open. When the fire had reached the after-hold, I endeavoured to reach the pump in order to get the hose in working order. I gave no orders. Everybody was shouting out, "She's going down by the stern," and I got into the boat. I gave no orders as to the pumps; did nothing as to them. Nothing was then done to attempt to stop the fire. I gave orders as to what was to be put into the boat—water, and such provisions as could be got at. The men were shouting out that the ship was settling down aft and there was an appearance of that, for there was a burst as if through the sides. It was from that I judged the ship was settling down aft. We all got into the boat then. From the time that I awoke and saw the flame and smoke, about fifteen minutes elapsed until we all got into the boat. When I got into the boat I asked how that occurred—how the ship had got afire in so short a space of time.

Mr. Connon—Did anybody give any answer? A.—Yes, sir, one said one thing, and another, another.

Mr. Peile—Can you recollect any particular statement? A.—Some suggested powder in the bales; some said one thing, and some another.

Mr. Peile—Just take time, please, and see my meaning. What did the first say?

Witness—I could not say. Everybody passed a remark as to how such a thing as that could happen. After that I lay off from the ship for about half an hour. At the end of that time I saw a pattimar about a mile off. When I first saw it, it was lying at anchor. The boat was only a few inches from the water's edge, and I thought the sooner I got off some of the men the better. I therefore went to the pattimar, put fifteen men aboard, and then returned to the ship. The second mate, carpenter, and six or eight of the men went with me. No time at all elapsed from the time I left the men with all hands till I returned.

Mr. Peile—It must have been some time? A.—In half an hour.

Mr. Peile—You have already told us you lay off the ship for half an hour? A.—I was about half an hour in getting to the "bungalow" that was lying at anchor (A laugh)—to the pattimar—and half an hour in getting back.

Mr. Peile—From the time that you left your ship at first till you returned alongside, how long had elapsed? Witness—About an hour and a half, including the time we lay off. When I returned the flames had extended to about the fore side of the main hatch. I went on board, and the carpenter, second mate and some of the seamen went with me. We got on board at the fore chains, and let go the port anchor. I can't say what depth of water we were in at the time; I had not cast the lead since the pilot left the ship. We veered out at from 25 to 30 fathoms of chain.

By Mr. Connon—I can't say if the anchor touched the bottom or not. I can't say whether it had any effect or not.

Mr. Peile—Did you not wait to see? A.—What I went to see was if I could get more provisions or more water, knowing where I was.

Q.—Oh, that was what you went to see? A.—Yes. I did not go to the ship for that; I went aft.

Q.—Oh, I misunderstood you; you did not go to the ship for that? A.—I went to see what I could do.

Q.—Did you not wait to see what effect the anchor had? A.—We had no water and I went to see if we could get any.

Q.—Did you wait to see the effect of the anchor, or go away? A.—I let it go and found it touched. I knew the bearings and that it touched the bottom.

Mr. Peile—You said just now you did not know that.

Witness—I believe it did. I let go the chain and thought it would hold. I saw the "bungalow" at anchor there and knew it must hold somewhere, for I knew I was in soundings.

Mr. Peile—Did you take any means to know perfectly if the anchor was at the bottom or not?

Witness—No, because the ship was in flames; half her length was in flames.

Mr. Peile—But you could have known if the anchor touched the bottom or not, and could have let out more chain.

Witness—I took no means to know; the lead line was aft. I had nothing handy to take the depth except a piece of rope. I did not take any means to find if the anchor touched the bottom as I could not get aft to find the lead line.

Mr. Peile—Did you do anything more than letting go that port anchor?

Witness—I endeavoured to get drinking water.

Mr. Peile—But I mean for the safety of the ship. Was that all that you did? Did you do anything else to save the ship besides letting go the port anchor?

Witness—No, sir, I did not. I tried to get more water but was unable to do so, nor could I get any provisions. The men got some of their clothes. On the second occasion, when we went back to the ship we were about fifteen minutes on board. The main and mizen masts and rigging were on fire at this time. I let go the anchor to keep the ship in one position and to make it known if anything passed.

Mr. Peile—After you left the ship on the second occasion what did you do? Witness—I went down into the boat.

Mr. Peile—Well, of course you did: but you must have gone into the boat first, I fancy. You could not otherwise have left the ship, unless you swam round about it. What did you then do?

Witness—I went round the ship. Somebody said her sides were burst. I went round the ship and examined her. I saw nothing to account for the ship getting on fire.

Mr. Connon—Then you had a good opportunity at that time for seeing if she had settled down aft as reported.

Witness—Yes, I had.

Mr. Peile—I was just about to ask that. Had she settled down more than when you left her on the first occasion?

Witness—No; she did not seem to have done so. I remained near the ship till about seven in the evening. She was then burned down to the water's edge. The foremast only was then standing. At seven o'clock I went back to the pattimar. I did not ascertain the name of the pattimar, neither then nor at any time afterwards. I asked where she was bound to and they told me, but I did not know the place and do not recollect it. I asked the man who was steering.

Mr. Connon—Was it Surat? A.—[illegible]

Mr. Connon—Are you sure? A.—Yes.

Mr. Peile—He says the pattimar was laden.

Mr. Connon—Yes, but it is certainly desirable to get hold of this pattimar, if we can. Was it Gogo she was going to? A.—No, sir; it was not Gogo.

Mr. Connon—Have you any idea what the cargo was on board? A.—Yes, I only knew from what I heard from the rest.

Mr. Connon—Did you see it yourself? A.—I saw bags of rice with Calcutta marks on them.

Mr. Peile—After you left the ship, did you go into the port of Bombay? A.—Some remained in the boat and some went on board the pattimar. I made an agreement with the tindal that he was to take me to land. He did not wish at first to take me on board.

Mr. Peile—Did he say why he objected? A.—I could not speak to him.

Dr. Dallas—That is the puzzle in your asking where the pattimar was going to. (To witness)—Do you not remember the name of the place? Do you remember the name of the place?

Witness—No.

Dr. Dallas—How did you ask him?

Witness—By one of the men on board who understands the language. Under this agreement with the man I was to pay him Rs. 200. I have not paid him. The reason was that some of the men broke into his provisions and he wanted more.

Mr. Connon—That was a good reason why he should get more pay.

Mr. Peile—Have you given a cheque or payment of the Rs. 200.

Witness—I have given him a cheque. It was for Rs. 200 I think, but I cannot say the amount. It was drawn on Framjee and Nusserwanjee, the ship's dubashes. That has not been paid by them. I can't say why not. The pattimar left the neighbourhood of the burning ship next morning at three o'clock. At that time the ship was still burning, her foremast was still standing. We arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening. We went on board a pilot schooner from the pattimar. There were eight or ten of us there and then the schooner went and picked up those in the ship's boat. The pattimar did not anchor at the outer light ship. I believe when she left me she made up the harbour of Bombay. The man who acted as interpreter for me on board the pattimar was James Craig. I afterwards reported this transaction to the Master Attendant. I did not write out, but dictated, the report, and read part of it over before I signed it. On the day after I arrived here I saw two of the men who were in the pattimar, one was the owner, as I believe, of the pattimar and the other was the man with whom I made the agreement.

Mr. Farran then said there were one or two questions he wished to ask with reference, more particularly, to the place in which the fire first broke out, and which would clear up matters materially.

Mr. Connon remarked that Mr. Farran could put questions only under the sufferance of the Court.

Dr. Dallas said he must object to Mr. Farran putting any questions. That gentleman appeared for the underwriters, whose interest it would be to resist all claims for insurance on the cargo, and it would not be fair to make this a fishing enquiry for grounds to resist such claims. The enquiry was for the purpose only of ascertaining how the fire originated.

Mr. Connon said the sole purpose for which this Court was sitting was to find out how the fire originated. Mr. Farran was not to be allowed to put any questions he chose; they were understood to be put through the Court.

Dr. Dallas—Well, sir, I leave him in your hands.

Captain Harriott then in reply to Mr. Farran said—The doors being closed there was no communication between the 'tween decks and upper and lower lazarettes. When the fire broke out I did not see any smoke issue from the main or fore hold. There were two ventilators coming up close to the binnacle, neither of these communicated with the 'tween decks; they both came from the upper lazarette. When I first saw the flames and smoke they were coming through these ventilators. There were four ventilators on deck and they all communicated with the lazarette,—none of them that I am aware of communicated by means of a pipe with the 'tween decks. Smoke was coming up through all the ventilators. A person going from the cabin to the lazarette would have to go through two doors, one from the cabin to the passage and the other from the passage into the lazarette itself. That passage led to a W. C. and the lazarette. Only myself used that W. C.

Mr. Farran—Was not a man named James Craig in the habit of using it? A.—That man is not a seaman.

Mr. Farran—Well, he is put down in the articles as a seaman. Was not there a man on board your ship of the name of James Craig in the habit of using that water closet? A.—I have seen him use it. Q.—No others? A.—No.

Q.—Who had a right to go there? A.—Every one in the ship.

Q.—Who had access to the stores? A.—Every one.

Q.—They were public property? A.—Yes.

Q.—The stores of the ship were public property, and any one on board could go to them and take what he chose? A.—Yes. (A pause.) But what was your question?

Mr. Farran—Well, attend, or you will not be able to answer. You say the lazarette was open to every one and that the stores are public property, that any body can go and use? A.—No; only the officers.

Q.—Only the officers? A.—Or if sent by the officers.

Q.—And the steward or the cabin boy could go? A.—The steward could go whenever he liked without permission.

Q.—Did any one else have permission generally? A.—Yes, several people.

Mr. Farran—Well, I won't trouble you further: I only want to know how long you had been asleep when you were awakened from your couch?

Witness—I had remained in different parts of the ship till seven o'clock and so had been about an hour asleep. When I first awoke I went into my room and saw the flames before I went on deck. I had not first to open the door to the passage leading to the lazarette. I cannot say if the door from the passage to the lazarette was shut.

Dr. Dallas—I don't like to object, as this is a matter completely in the discretion of the Court, but I think it is hardly fair of my learned friend to cross-examine the captain on his statements to Mr. Peile. If he wishes for any new statement that is quite correct, but on a matter of a partly criminal character I think he should not be allowed to cross-examine the witness on his previous statement on oath—and that is the nature of the present questions.

Mr. Farran—I don't wish to cross-examine.

Dr. Dallas—Any new matter would be quite proper, but it strikes me the present line is one of cross-examination.

Mr. Connon—There is something in Dr. Dallas's remarks; and I rely on Mr. Farran.

Mr. Farran—I do not wish to press the questions too far and have only one or two more to ask. I wish to ask if there was any turpentine kept in this lazarette? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Farran—How much? Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Farran—I suppose you can't.

Witness—No, I could not say. I know what she had when she left Liverpool.

Mr. Farran—Well, that will give us an idea. How much?

Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Farran—Well: 10 or 12, or 2 or 4 gallons?

Witness—I could not say: there was some used during the voyage out.

Mr. Farran—Try it. Do you know if there were 100 gallons?

Witness—There was not, I am certain there was not 5 gallons. How much had been used during the passage, I can't say. The turpentine was kept in a drum. It had been broached and was open for use. There was also oil for paint there and other stores. All the oil and paint was in drums and some of these had been opened. There were about 15 gallons there. There was no coir there, but all the spare sails of the vessel were kept there. The burst was accompanied by a loud noise. I could not say if it was loud, for I was asleep at the time. Of course I heard one after and it was a noise rather like the deck breaking up than an explosion.

Mr. Farran—Who are the agents of this ship? A.—There are no agents.

Q.—You say there are no agents? A.—No agents.

Q.—Who did the business of the ship? A.—Messrs. Elmstone, Whitewell and Co. did the business of the ship.

This finished Mr. Farran's examination of the captain and Mr. Connon remarked that the Court would have a good many questions to ask and Dr. Dallas might choose whether he would hear these before he asked any. Dr. Dallas said he would rather hear the questions by the Court first. In the course of some conversation at this stage it was remarked by Mr. Connon that the Court would go on with the case as speedily as possible.

Captain Harriott then in reply to Mr. Connon said—The coir that was taken on board was dry, I believe. The explosion did not affect any one; no timbers burst up, it was a mere sound. There was some gunpowder on board for my own use. It was in a private drawer in my room. There was a cargo book kept on board by the first officer; it has been lost.

Mr. Connon—Tell me, when you came to see the ship on fire, did you exert yourself in any way to put it out? A.—No, sir; it was such a rapid affair that every body lost his senses.

Q.—Did you ever see cotton on fire before? A.—Never. Yes, I have.

Q.—Well, from your experience did you ever see cotton blaze up in this kind of way—with an explosion as you say? A.—Never, sir.

Q.—It is quite unnatural that cotton should blaze up in that way of itself? A.—Yes: it is quite unnatural.

Q.—Then I am to suppose you gave no order about navigating the ship, the trimming of the sails, or anything of that kind? A.—No, sir.

Q.—After the ship was on fire, did you not think it possible she would drift on? A.—There was not a breath of wind.

Mr. Connon—But there was a steady current towards the land. [No answer.] Well, without any discussion I want to see if you did in fact give any order with regard to the navigating of the ship or the trimming of the sails after you discovered the vessel was on fire? A.—As to the sails we could do nothing with them.

Q.—But you gave no order? A.—No.

Q.—Did you take in the sails? A.—No; but the fire, instead of me, took them in.

Q.—The fire would take them off rather? A.—Yes, the fire took them off.

Witness, in reply to Captain Steward—The deck house extended about a third along the ship to about 14 or 16 feet before the mizen mast. One could walk right round it: it was four feet higher than the lazarette. One could walk round the latter clear of the bulwarks. The wheel was on the top of the lazarette: the spindle of the wheel came up through it. The man at the wheel who gave the first notice did not remain long there. I put the helm down; she was on the port tack, and I thought it might bring her round as there was some tide. The helm did bring her up. I was on deck the whole of that night after the pilot left. The true course was W.N.W., and when I left the ship in charge of the officer I told him to let me know if she broke off to leeward of N.W. If she had done so, I would have put her on the other tack.

By Mr. Connon—This pattimar was at anchor when I first saw her.

Q.—Don't you think it a curious thing for a pattimar to be at anchor at sea off Bombay in this season? A.—There were about twenty boats there, three or four of them at anchor.

Q.—I suppose this is not the first time you have been at Bombay? A.—No.

Q.—And you know something of native character, not to speak of human nature; and do you not think it strange that if you had seen, though only once, this man to whom you are under a legal obligation for £20, if you are not due more, he should not come to you again for his money? A.—I don't know Bombay.

Q.—I ask if you do not think it odd that a man whom you met and to whom you acknowledge yourself due £20 has not asked you for it? Do you not think that curious?

Dr. Dallas—As a matter of fact the man has presented the cheque to the dubashes.

Mr. Connon—But he met the captain personally.

Witness—He did, sir.

Q.—Did he never ask for the money? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not think of paying him or seeing him paid? A.—I have told the dubashes to pay him.

Q.—Are you willing to pay him? A.—I am willing to pay him.

Q.—Do you know where he is? A.—No.

Q. Are you to be at the trouble to find him out? That is part of the duty of an honest man. A.—I gave the order to pay him.

Q.—Do you mean to take any trouble to get him paid? The dubashes seem to have refused. Have you had any conversation with the dubashes? A.—They refused to pay the money, that is all I know.

Q.—The dubashes refused to pay and you take no trouble? A.—So I heard.

Q.—You have not spoken to the dubashes about it? Don't you think as an honest man it concerns you to see that this tindal gets the money you undertook to pay and which you believe is not paid; or do you think it would be a good thing to escape without taking any notice of it? (A pause.) Give an answer. A.—I should wish the money to be paid.

Q.—Are you to take any trouble to find where the man is? A.—I cannot find where he is.

Q.—And are you not to take any trouble? A.—I cannot.

Mr. Connon—You say it was a pattimar laden with rice. I would go to the Custom House and try to find out; If you don't do so I will suggest to somebody to do it. Then, as to this letting down your anchor, I am not a seaman as you are, but I have the benefit of good advice and assistance, and I say for myself and I think for my colleague too, we cannot for the lives of us see the object of it. You say it was to steady the ship, but suppose she had shifted on to shallow water, what would the harm have been? What was the danger you wanted to obviate? It is a somewhat dangerous thing to go aboard a ship all blazing from end to end merely to let go an anchor to fix the ship in a particular spot. Tell me what was the idea in steadying her? A.—I thought myself if anything came in sight they would be able to help us.

Mr. Connon—Where was the harm? the ship would have come steadily into the harbour? A.—She never could have come into the harbour.

Mr. Connon—But you know at this time of the year she would have drifted that way.

Captain Steward—Ships could have kept clear as well if you were drifting, and what was the good to be gained by dropping your anchor?

Mr. Connon (witness giving no reply)—Well, can you give us an answer, captain?

Witness—Well, my answer is, sir, I did it to keep the ship in her position, so that any ship or steamer coming along might tow her.

Captain Steward—Could not a steamer have picked her up as well if drifting as with her anchor down? (No answer.) When you left the port were these anchors secured for bad weather? A.—Yes, sir, one was.

Q.—Which was that? A.—The starboard anchor was secured for sea.

Q.—Then the port anchor was not secured? A.—The port anchor was thoroughly secured though not with the fluke inboard.

Q.—But I don't suppose you calculated on having to let go that anchor when you left Bombay? A.—I have always understood that there should be one anchor ready to let go.

Mr. Connon—It is so on coming to land but not generally, I think, on going from it.

Witness—Well, it was late in the evening when we got thoroughly away.

Captain Steward—You were too late to secure it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What boat did you get away from the ship in? A.—A pinnace that was turned up on the cabin house.

Q.—After you observed the fire you got that off the house and put it into the davits? A.—Yes; not into the davits, we put her over the side by tackles.

Q.—Had you any boat over the side ready for lowering? A.—No boat at all, sir. If we had had a boat, I should immediately have endeavoured to put that fire out.

Q.—You did not take any soundings during the night to see if you were drifting near the land, did you? A.—No, sir; I had a nice steady breeze up to about six o'clock.

Captain Steward—You said a short time ago that this lazarette where all your stores were kept was perfectly open,—at least that a good many people besides yourself were able to get at it. Was it never under lock and key? A.—No, sir.

Captain Steward.—That is a most unusual proceeding on board ship. Do you mean to say that the sailors could get to that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you any wines or spirits on board? A.—No, sir; it was a teetotal ship.

Q.—Then this store-room was perfectly open to anybody? A.—No, by the permission of the officers only.

Captain Steward—But you say there was no lock and key for it. A.—But nobody could go in when I was in the cabin without my seeing them.

Captain Steward—But you are not always supposed to be there. Who lived in the house besides yourself? A.—The officers, carpenter, steward and James Craig. The latter was not one of the crew: I was taking him home.

Q.—Had you any reason to believe the fire was on the lower deck? A.—Yes, from seeing that the deck was lifted up amidships inside the cabin. It was perfectly calm when I left the ship; there was no wind.

Q.—When you were sailing round the ship the last time, when leaving for good, to see if there was any explosion, did she seem to have sunk into the water at all more than when she left Bombay harbour? A.—She did not seem to have settled down at all.

Q.—Then your first idea that she was settling down by the stern was a mistake? A.—Yes, it was a mistake.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY: WEDNESDAY.

The Court resumed the enquiry this morning, the same legal gentlemen again appearing, and also Mr. Hore on behalf of several of the European and native shippers by the Aurora.

Captain Harriott was recalled and further examined by Mr. Peile. He deposed—I saved some of my clothes and some boxes of curiosities and my chronometer. The chronometers were kept in the after part of the cabin or the cabin in which I was asleep that morning. The chronometer cases were screwed on a shelf. I had given orders when the chronometers were brought on board to have the cases screwed down. I don't know whether they were screwed or not. I did not remove the chronometers myself. I am not quite certain who removed them, but I believe James Craig assisted. I gave no orders for their removal. When I returned to the cabin after I went to the wheel I found them removing the chronometers. Craig I believe kept charge of the chronometers. They were placed in the boat before going to the pattamar. James Craig was shipped on board as an able-bodied seaman, but he was not a seaman, he was a landsman. I became acquainted with him about a fortnight before I sailed. I first became acquainted with him at Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell's office. He was introduced to me by them as a merchant's clerk out of a situation.

Mr. Peile—By whom was the proposal made that you should ship him as an able-bodied seaman?—A. It was not made—

Mr. Peile—By you, or Craig, or Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell?—A. It was not proposed at all. I was told he was merchant's clark out of employment. I was asked if I would take him.

Mr. Peile—By whom?—A. Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell.

Mr. Connon—Did both speak to you?—A. One of them.

Mr. Connon—Well, that is not two men, you must be careful. Who was it?—A. Mr. Elmstone.

Witness in reply to Mr. Peile—Mr. Elmstone asked me if I would take him and I ultimately, a week before I sailed agreed to do so. I was to pay him £2 per month. He signed the articles as an able-bodied seaman. He signed in my presence. I know he was not a seaman. I was paying £2-10 to other able-bodied seamen. I shipped men here at £2-10 and £2. James Craig came on board three days before we sailed. He assisted me in the cabin with my charts and books and went ashore with me during the day. He did work as an able-bodied seaman while on board. He assisted in setting sails when we got under weigh. He also assisted in getting up the anchor. He was in the second officer's watch. I can't say that I saw him doing duty in the second officer's watch. He stowed his clothes in the same room with the steward in the cabin house. He had his meals with me in the cabin. I was moving about all round the decks up to 7 o'clock on the morning of the accident. I did not notice any smell of turpentine. James Craig was on deck with me. The second officer's watch ended at 4 o'clock. Craig told me he was not aware that the watch had been called. I did not reprimand him for not keeping his watch.

Mr. Peile—You, of course as captain of the ship, signed all bills of lading?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it true, captain, that you signed bills of lading for goods on board the Aurora before the goods were put on board?—A. Yes.

Q. It is true?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom were these bills of lading which you signed before the goods were on board presented to you?—A. By the man who represented the charterer of the ship.

Q. Well, who was the charterer of the ship?—A. It was Soonderjee Shamjee. Other natives came with the man who presented the bills of lading but I don't know their names. Before signing the bills I consulted Mr. Elmstone.

Q. What did you do with them after?—A. I don't know.

Mr. Peile—Surely you did not chuck them away; who took them?—A. Sometimes the charterer's men took them; sometimes they were left with Mr. Elmstone.

Mr. Peile—Well that is what I want to know. For what proportion of the cargo did you sign bills of lading before the goods were sent on board—a half or a third or more?—A. About a half.

Q. Did you keep any memorandum of the bills of lading you had signed?—A. I did.

Q. Are you positive you had a memorandum of these goods for which you signed the bills of lading before they were shipped and those for which you signed after?—A I did not keep a memorandum.

Q. I thought you said you did. Then you did not keep a memorandum?—A I had a memorandum but I did not keep it.

Q. Who kept it?—A. Mr. Elmstone.

Q. Was that given to you? A It was.

Q. When?—A Every time I signed the bills of lading I kept it. It was on a fresh piece of paper every time.

Q. Well what did you do with these pieces of paper?—A After the ship was loaded I returned them to Mr. Elmstone.

Dr. Dallas—What security had you when you signed these bills of lading that the goods would ever be shipped?—A. I had a guarantee paper.

Dr. Dallas——From whom did you get it?

Witness—From Soonderjee, the charterer. I got the guarantee when I signed each bill of lading for goods not on board. When the ship was laden I returned these guarantee papers to the charterer. The memorandum received from Mr. Elmstone was a paper from the shipper stating that a certain sum of money would be paid if the goods were not shipped by a certain date.

Mr. Connon—It was signed by the shipper whom you did not see? A.—Yes, it was taken away and signed.

Mr. Connon—Well, what did it state?

Witness—It agreed to pay the value of the bales if they were not shipped. That was the guarantee.

Dr. Dallas—We are speaking now of the memorandum.

Witness—It was the guarantee which stated that.

Dr. Dallas—Is this memorandum and guarantee one and the same? A.—There was no memorandum at all, sir.

Dr. Dallas—Why did you make use of the word "memorandum" then? Why do you mislead the Court? You told us distinctly you got a memorandum from Mr. Elmstone. Which do you mean that it was a memorandum or a guarantee? A.—A guarantee.

Dr. Dallas—Well, you ought to state that. Then you mean you got a guarantee from Mr. Elmstone? A.—Yes.

Dr. Dallas—Well, now I understood you to say before that this guarantee was from the charterer, now you say the guarantee was the same as the memorandum and signed by the charterer. Was it signed by the charterer or by each particular shipper. A.—The guarantee was signed by each particular shipper.

Dr. Dallas—Well, am I to understand this is the meaning of your evidence; that in each particular case where you signed the bills of lading, the goods not being on board, you received from Mr Elmstone a guarantee signed by the shipper to the effect that he would pay you the value of the goods if they were not shipped on board? A.—Yes, I returned the guarantee papers to the charterer after the cargo was on board.

This concluding Dr. Dallas's examination,

Mr. Connon asked Mr. Chalk if he would like to put any questions if he had the right?

Mr. Chalk—I should like to put one or two.

Mr. Peile—I must object to this, sir, for Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell have not an enquiry here as to their conduct, and such a procedure will lengthen the proceedings.

Mr. Connon—They will be lengthy if many questions are gone into.

Mr. Peile remarked that he could quote the decision in the case of the London, where questions by parties were not allowed by the Court.

Mr. Connon replied that he should not like the case to take any interminable length. What Mr. Chalk wanted, so far as he understood, was to clear this firm of brokers, who were not on their trial but might wish to ask a question or two.

Mr. Chalk was here allowed to put questions, Mr. Connon undertaking that he would not go to too great a length and Mr. Chalk remarking that the Court would find he would not occupy long. Mr. Chalk then asked the captain to say what transpired between Mr. Elmstone and him when they consulted as to signing for the goods not on board? A.—I asked his opinion—he considered I was justified in doing so.

Q.—Was the shipper of the goods present at your interview with Mr. Elmstone? A.—No.

Q.—Are you quite sure? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any one present at all? A.—Yes, the charterer was present and others whom I did not know.

Q.—Then some of them might have been the shippers for anything you know to the contrary? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Elmstone if he knew the shippers? A.—I did, and before getting the guarantee I also called to see some of them myself, in order that I might see who I was getting the guarantee from.

Q.—What did Mr. Elmstone say? Did he say he knew the shippers? A.—He took me——

Q.—Did he say he knew the shippers? A.—He took me to where the cotton was coming from.

Q.—Did he say he knew the shippers? A.—No, I cannot say he did.

Q.—Did he accompany you to the office of the shippers, to the places where the cotton was, in order that you might satisfy yourself as to the existence of the shipper and the cotton? A.—On one occasion he did, and on another occasion the charterer went with me.

Mr. Connon—Mr. Elmstone took you to one shipper and one batch of cotton? A.—To one shipper to see where the guarantee was to come from.

Mr. Connon—You saw "Ramjee" or somebody in the bazaar in Bombay, and that satisfied you as to the source of your guarantee? A.—I didn't see *him*, sir, (a laugh) I went to a merchant's office.

Mr. Connon—But you say Mr. Elmstone took you to some person; was it to a native or a European? A.—A native.

Mr. Connon—Had you the least idea whether he was Ramjee, or Bomanjee, or Soonderjee, or whether he was a man of straw? A.—I knew his name.

Mr. Connon—Was that all? Did you go and ask his credit at any Bank? A.—He half loaded my ship last voyage. That is, when I called on him on this occasion it was the first time I had seen him, although I knew his name. His name was Manockjee Shaporjee Kaka.

Mr. Connon—To whom did the charterer take you? A.—To Cursondas Madhowdas.

Mr. Connon—Did he take you in order that you might satisfy yourself as to these people? A.—I went in order to satisfy myself.

Mr. Chalk—In all the cases in which you signed bills of lading before the goods were put on board, were you satisfied that these goods were eventually put on board? A.—I will answer that by and by.

[Question repeated.] Witness—I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Connon—Give us your answer.

Mr. Peile—He declines to answer the question.

Mr. Connon—Oh you decline to answer the question, do you?

Witness—Yes, I decline to answer that.

Mr. Connon—Well, I advise you to consider. That is a fair question to put to you, and it will subject you to grievous suspicion if you don't answer it; but we will take down your answer if that is what you say. However, I would advise you, not at all as a hostile person, to consider what you are doing. That is your answer, that you decline to answer the question?

Witness—I cannot say for certain.

Mr. Peile—Well, we will have these answers taken down.

Mr. Connon (to witness)—You seem to have persisted in the answer that you decline to answer the question, and now you say you cannot say for certain. Which of the answers do you want taken down?

Witness—I cannot say for certain.

Mr. Connon—Do you not think it is your business to know? you had command of the vessel?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Connon—Well, you must understand something of the duties of a captain. Did you not understand it to be part of your duty to see what you had on board—whether you had all the cargo you signed for,—or did you think it a matter of no consequence? I would advise you not to trifle with this question so much as you do, for it concerns you very much. There is no person here wanting to let you into a trap. We are only trying to get at the truth, but the way in which you give answers causes a very unfavourable impression. Well, do you say you decline to answer the question, or that you cannot say for certain that all the goods for which you signed bills of lading were on board? Do you mean by the last answer that you were not certain to a bale or two, or do you mean that you don't know to within half your cargo? Any captain might not be confident as to a bale or two and he could take the risk of that, but do I understand you to say that you are not certain as to whether half of your cargo was on board or not?

Mr. Chalk—Did you have a full cargo?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Connon—Excuse me, Mr. Chalk, but I must have my own answer. (To witness)—Give me your answer.

Witness—I had a full cargo, sir.

Dr. Dallas—Will you answer the Magistrate's question? It is a simple question. You say you cannot say for certain if all the goods were shipped, and the Magistrate wants to know whether you cannot speak as to within 50, or 100, or 500, or 50 bales.

Mr. Connon (to witness)—Now, don't stand with that vacant stare unless you want to get yourself declared a lunatic or something of that sort. You really ought to answer that question.

Witness—I made up the bills of lading before leaving.

Mr. Connon—You say you are not certain whether you had on board all the cargo for which you signed bills of lading. Well, I ask is your uncertainty confined to a few bales, say half a dozen, or to half your cargo?

Dr. Dallas—He was going to say he made up his bills of lading before starting. (To witness)—What is your answer?

Witness—I saw them made up to the full complement.

Mr. Connon—Then what is your reason for saying you were not certain whether you had it all on board? You first said you declined to answer the question, then you said you were not certain, and now I understand you to say you were certain you had on board all the cargo for which you signed. Is that your answer? Surely I make myself intelligible enough.

Mr. Peile—Perhaps if I might suggest a question the matter will be explained much more fully.

Mr. Connon—I would be much obliged to you, if you could clear it up, for I have failed to get out anything.

Mr. Chalk—As I am instructed, and as I raised the question, perhaps it would be more regular if I continue.

Mr. Connon—Mr. Peile has kindly offered to assist me, and I have been baffled, so you must sit down, Mr. Chalk. If Mr. Peile can get anything more out I will be very much pleased.

Mr. Peile (to witness)—Did you compare the bills of lading with the mate's receipts before leaving?

Witness—Not all of them. Some of them were compared, and the mate's receipts tacked on to the bills of lading. I compared about 500 or 600 bales.

Mr. Peile—And you had 6,000 bales on board. Is that all you compared?

Witness—The others were compared before.

Mr. Peile—Was that the only portion you yourself compared. Mind, I only want to know as to what you did yourself, not what other people did—I want you to say whether the bills of lading correctly represented the cargo of the ship?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—There is only one more question I think we want, in order to put this straight—whether you compared the manifest you signed with the Custom House pass notes?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Peile—Did you sign the manifest?

Witness—Yes, I think I did.

By Mr. Chalk—I compared the bills of lading with the mate's receipt with the assistance of Mr. Elmstone. Those mate's receipts which I compared with Mr. Elmstone's assistance related to the bales of cotton which were included in the bills of lading signed by me before I received the cotton.

Mr. Chalk—Who obtained the charter party for your ship? A.—Mr. Elmstone.

Mr. Chalk—These bills of lading were not signed before the charter party was executed I suppose? A.—There was no charter party, sir. It was an agreement.

Mr. Chalk—Were those bills of lading which you signed before the bales of cotton were on board signed before the agreement for the charter of the ship was actually entered into? A.—No, they were signed some time after the ship was chartered.

Captain Steward—You say you took no means of ascertaining that the whole of the cargo for which you signed bills of lading was on board. Do you mean to say that before you returned the guarantee securing you for the delivery of the cargo on board, you did not take means to see that the cotton was shipped? A.—It was prepared daily on a piece of paper.

Captain Steward—But did you not make certain that you had received all your cargo before you returned the guarantee for the portion for which you had signed bills of lading before shipment? A.—It was written on a paper.

Captain Steward—What I ask is, how did you know the cotton was received? Did you compare it with the cargo-book to see if you had got it? A.—Not with the cargo book.

Captain Steward—Then how did you do? A.—I compared it with the receipts.

Captain Steward—You have stated here that you did not know—that you only compared 500 or 600 bales, and the rest of the 6,000 you knew nothing about. You must have made a mistake surely in stating that? A.—On the last day before sailing I did not compare the bales with the mate's receipts.

Captain Steward—Then you don't know for certain whether you had received all the cargo or what quantity you had received? A.—No.

Mr. Connon—It might have been all rubbish for anything you might know.

Dr. Dallas—Captain Steward's questions are as to his personal knowledge, but he said there was a comparison every three or four days when the cargo came aboard. I understood him to say that, though he did not make it, there was such a comparison.

Witness—Yes, that is so.

Dr. Dallas—By whom was the comparison made?

Mr. Connon—He is not speaking of his own knowledge, and there is no use in taking that down. If he saw it done, well and good.

Captain Steward—I think the answer to my question is that he did not satisfy himself that he had received the whole of the cargo on board for which he had signed bills of lading.

Dr. Dallas (to Mr. Connon)—If you will allow me to put a question you can take down the answer or not as you like.

Mr. Connon having allowed the question,

Dr. Dallas asked—Was there any comparison to your knowledge?

Witness (almost inaudibly)—There was a comparison weekly, and sometimes every three days, of the bales for which I had signed in advance with the mate's receipts.

Mr. Connon—Before we can judge whether an answer should be taken down we ought to hear it. Really the way in which this man speaks is deplorable.

Captain Steward—By whom was the comparison made?

Witness—By Mr. Elmstone and myself.

Dr. Dallas—I thought you stated just now that you had made the comparison yourself only with regard to 500 bales?

Captain Steward—He certainly said so, whether he meant it or not.

Witness—That was on the day before we sailed.

Dr. Dallas—Was there another comparison besides that one at the close of taking in the cargo? A.—[illegible]

The result of these questions which had cost so much trouble and confusion was recorded as follows:—"I did not myself compare all the bills of lading with the mate's receipts but there was a comparison made every week or three days."

By Mr. Connon—With regard to this charter, captain, I suppose your ship was not chartered in England, was she? A.—No, sir. Q.—Did she come out consigned to an English house? A.—Yes—Messrs. King & Co. Q.—Had you any instructions from your owners that when the cargo was discharged you were to have nothing more to do with Messrs King & Co? A.—No, my instructions were to remain with them. Q.—Why did you leave them? A.—They threw me up. Q.—They threw you up. Q.—Could they not find you a cargo? A.—No. Q.—Or any at any rate? A.—They threw me up. Q.—But the reason you gave just now for their throwing you up was that they could not get you a charter? A.—I was ordered to get a charter. Q.—Is there any peculiar advantage in Bombay in giving the ship to one person, that you resolved to have a charter? A.—They wanted me to get a charter. Q.—Well we will see what Messrs. King & Co. say. We understand you had instructions not to let the vessel be taken up through a house but to have a charter? A.—I had instructions to do my best for the ship. Q.—And so you determined to get a charter? A.—I failed to get a charter from them. Q.—You failed to get it through them, and so you resolved to have it from another? A.—Yes. Q.—I want to know what particular advantage there is in getting a charter over getting 20 candies from one man, and 20 from another, and getting the ship's cargo made up in that way? A.—They threw the ship up. I was chartered for Calcutta previously.

Mr. Connon—Well, we will not ask you any more questions just now, but must ask you to be in attendance or within reach from day to day while this enquiry lasts.

The first officer of the Aurora was then called and his examination—of which our report is deferred—lasted for the remainder of the day. When the Court was to rise for tiffin,

Mr. Connon said he had been informed by the clerk that the captain had refused to sign his deposition. He had mentioned one passage to which he would not give his signature. Now that was a statement which both he and his colleague knew the captain had made, and he must know the Court was not to be trifled with. He could make any explanation he wished, but he must sign his deposition and he would remain there until he did so.

Dr. Dallas—He can make any correction he likes.

Mr. Connon—He will not make any correction in any thing he likes. We will take an explanation in any language he likes to dictate, but we will not allow him to alter what we are satisfied he said.

Dr. Dallas—If he says he has made a mistake he is at liberty to have that put down.

Mr. Connon said one of the statements to which the captain objected was, "I cannot say for certain whether all the goods for which I signed bills of lading were sent on board." Now the fact was that he first declined to answer the question and then he said he could not say for certain; and if he wished he could have both his answers put down.

Captain Harriott—In another place the word memorandum is put in and I wish to have it "guarantee."

Mr. Connon—We can alter that if you like; as to the other statement he first declined to answer the question, and I pointed out to him the serious consequences that would ensue, and then he replied that he could not say. Mr. Hingley (the clerk of the court) in his kindness has not put down the first reply.

Dr. Dallas (to witness) What do you say?

Captain Harriott—I said——

Mr. Connon—We are not asking what you said; we know what you said; but you can have any explanation put down. Mr. Connon here repeated the answers the captain had given.

Captain Harriott—What you have just said is correct, but I stated my reasons for not knowing the cargo was all on board.

Mr. Connon—Well, he can have an explanation put down in any way he likes, but he is not to decline to sign what he has said. If he wants this alteration he can have it, that is, both answers must go down because he said them both, though from a feeling of kindness and not wanting to trip a man up—for there is no one here trying to catch him—Mr. Hingley has not put down the first answer, that he declined to answer.

Dr. Dallas (to the Captain)—What is there you must sign. You can add anything by way of explanation, but what is written is written.

The deposition was then signed, the only alteration being that the word "guarantee" was substituted for "memorandum" in reference to the documents given by Messrs. Elmstone Whitwell & Co.

Whilst a subsequent witness was being examined, Mr. Connon said he learned the captain had again refused to sign his deposition and therefore he ordered a European officer of Court to detain the captain until he signed his deposition—which he shortly afterwards did.

After the examination of the first officer, the carpenter and the man who was at the wheel when the fire was discovered, the enquiry was adjourned till the following day, Thursday, at three o'clock.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd June.

(Before [illegible].)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A ghorawalla was charged with driving a shigram in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring a shigram belonging to one Gocooldass Bhanjee. He was convict-

THE SEASON.

THE rains appear to have set in pretty generally throughout the country. From all accounts Allahabad is one of the few exceptions, for although clouds have been gathering heavily here for some days, yet we have had little more than two or three heavy showers, which fell a week ago. Lower Bengal and the indigo districts have, as a rule, profited greatly by the welcome change. In Furreedpore, Bhagulpore and Purneah the manufacture of indigo is commencing. Moorshedabad and Malda could bear with more rain; both there, and in Tirhoot and Chuprah, for want of an earlier downfall, the late sowings will, it is feared, prove more or less a failure.—*Pioneer*, June 20.

THE LATE COL. McNEILE.

IN a late issue we placed before our readers an appreciative sketch of the career and character of the lamented Colonel McNeile, published in the columns of our Lahore contemporary. That article, otherwise just and excellent, contains one passage, which seems calculated to mislead, and we believe has actually misled, persons not very well acquainted with the circumstances referred to. On the subject of Colonel McNeile's fitness for the important post of Resident at Hyderabad, the writer says—

> "When the death of Mr. A. A. Roberts removed an able officer from the service of the Crown, the Supreme Government wanted virtue to recognize his successor in one whom a service, still consistent of successful administration, had declared the fittest man for the post. Had Colonel William McNeile been selected for the Court of the Nizam, the degrading shoe-question would have received an early and a satisfactory solution, and British honour would have been maintained with something like British firmness. His presence at Hyderabad would have imported no element of danger into our relation with that province, but it would have, sooner or later, revolutionized the policy of sufferance which has hitherto been extended to our representatives by the rulers of Hyderabad. While Mr. Roberts' successor was yet a secret to the public, it was remarked to one generally credited with the confidence of Government, that Colonel McNeile's chance of success was, under the circumstances, a fair one: the remark elicited an absolute negative in reply, though the speaker relieved himself from the charge of official blindness by a candid admission, that Colonel McNeile's appointment would have been the best that could be made."

The natural inference from these remarks is that "the degarding shoe question" did not receive an early and satisfactory solution, and that British honour was not maintained with something like British firmness. But the contrary was the case. The present Resident took the earliest opportunity that presented itself after his appointment to break through the objectionable, though hardly "degrading," custom,—an achievement which required more than ordinary firmness and tact. Not only was Mr. Saunders opposed in this matter by the whole weight of the Native Court at which he was the British representative, but some even of the members of his own staff were decidedly against the innovation. The Supreme Government also prudently muffled its trumpet, and refrained from giving even an uncertain sound till the action was over. No reply was sent to Mr. Saunders' telegrams requesting orders on this important question, till the Resident had himself solved it *ambulando*. By the way, we are reminded in connection with the above that, though Mr. Saunders' action in this business, as well as in that of the installation of the young Nizam at a most critical period of Hyderabad politics elicited the cordial acknowledgments of the Government, his name is not yet to be found in the list of the Knights of the Star of India. The Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur has lately been honored with the Grand Commandership; and the public recognises the propriety of his selection for this distinction. But why has no such recognition been given of the services of the Resident who successfully steered the State through very troubled waters, and who has since completed the first State Railway to Khangaon?—*Pioneer*, June 20.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE following passengers, per s. s. Rangoon, sailed from Calcutta on the 19th June:—

For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. R. Dodd.

For Marseilles—Mr. James Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. John Moodie, Mr. P H. Cohn, and Mrs. Lindstedt.

For Southampton—Mr. Grossmith, Mrs. Macallister, infant, and ayah, Mr. Harris, Mr. McGeveen, two children, two infants and ayah, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Jones.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A LADY lately informed a correspondent that there would be no marriages solemnized at Mussoorie this season! Why? Because, there are no marrying men up there. A [illegible] lady [illegible] not to allow their affections to be trifled with.

IN our recent notification of the results of the Army Inter-regimental Rifle Matches for 1869-70, it was erroneously stated that the highest score made was 70 points, whereas 71 points were obtained by Ensign Reed, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment.—*Pioneer*.

AN Oudh talookdar, a member, it may be presumed, of the "baronial aristocracy" of that country, named Jaidut Sing, of Zillah Fyzabad, sent one morning for a servant of his, named Lala Ram. The latter sent word that he would come after breakfast. A second message was similarly answered; wherefore the "baron," with a considerable following, entered the servant's residence, got men to drag him out of his zenana, took him home, and had him well whipped. For this outrage the District Court sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees. But he appealed, and has been released.—*Calcutta Examiner*, June 18.

THE LATE REV. W. HICKEY.—We regret to learn from Madura of the death of the Reverend William Hickey, a well known minister of the Gospel Society, and once the conductor of a local paper now defunct. Mr. Hickey died at Dindigul on the evening of the 14th instant, and was buried the following evening in the church where he ministered for the past few years. He was for many years incumbent of the old Black Town church, and his discourses from the pulpit were always practical and sound. He evinced great interest in the welfare of the Civil Orphan Asylums, and was one of the staunchest friends of the Madras Widows' Fund. The community of which the late Mr. Hickey was so distinguished a member, have suffered a loss in him, and his death is greatly deplored. Bishop Gell always held Mr. Hickey in high estimation.—*Madras Standard*.

WE read with amusement in the last published proceedings of our estimable Municipal Commissioners (Allahabad) that a certain lady applied to be let off paying the local wheel-tax on the quaint ground that she is a zenana missionary. The Commissioners, with more integrity than gallantry, declined to accede to her request. Exceedingly disagreeable of them no doubt; but possibly they could not see the force of the lady's reason. We confess that we are not sure that we see it ourselves. Does the inconsistency lie in a zenana missionary keeping a carriage? Or is it the payment of taxes that is out of savour with such a character? We know of no precedent on the subject, as the lawyers would say. The apostles took up their carriages, when they went to Miletus. But the case is no way in point. We give it up.—*Pioneer*.

A MADRAS journal says—"It would appear that an English lady has entered the Brahmist fold. She is described by the papers as a disciple of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and she intends favouring the world with an historical sketch of the Bramo Somaj. We never heard of Miss S. D. Collett before, but the lady presents the only instance of a Christian who has embraced the Brahmist religion." We wonder are Miss Collett and her friends aware that the Brahmists continue caste-observing Hindoos? The Calcutta *Brahmo Somaj* has more than once, if we are not mistaken, declined to take any notice of applications of Mahomedans to be admitted to religious membership and communion with them. Whatever Miss Collett may have been told in London, were she to apply in India to be admitted to Brahmoism, the reply would intimate that the Brahmists could not receive converts from Christianity without themselves becoming outcastes from Hindooism, a distinction of which they are not at all desirous.—*Mofussilite*.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Madras Police Court on June 17, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, Thomas Quilters, a private of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, was charged with the offences of forgery and criminal breach of trust. The prisoner was a writer in the orderly room and received a registered letter containing two currency notes, one for fifty rupees and the other for twenty rupees, to the address of Corporal Edmonds of the same corps. The prisoner signed the name of Edmonds to the Post-office receipt and never gave the letter nor its contents to Corporal Edmonds. Shortly after the receipt of the letter the prisoner disappeared. The circumstance was reported to the police and a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner was granted, but the prisoner saved the police the trouble of looking out for him by giving himself up as a deserter. It would appear that the prisoner after his disappearance went to Pulicat, and there enjoyed himself with a companion. The evidence showed that money had been spent freely. The case was remanded till Monday the 20th, as the prisoner wished to prove that he had money of his own.

SIMLA.

16TH JUNE.—Yesterday morning, at [illegible] Captain Dalrymple Clerk's remains were [illegible] military honours. The funeral was attended [illegible] number of officers and friends of the de[illegible] band played exquisitely, notwithstanding the [illegible] drums. The wailing of the trumpets was indes[illegible] melancholy.

In the evening a musical party was given at Go[illegible] House. There was a goodly company, des[illegible] the rain which fell in torrents from about ½ past 6 [illegible] the evening. The supper had to be removed from the supper-tent into the verandah for fear of accidents.

Some consternation has been caused by the appearance in Simla of a native thief, who was surprised the other evening in the act of prowling about a compound, as if meditating an act of villainy. The man is, I hear, deep in the bad books of the police already; but as far as I know he has not yet been secured.

It is reported that the great Jeypore and another rajah intend to honour us with a visit this season, and to bring extensive retinues with them. I hope we may be able to get balls, archery and croquet prizes, &c., out of these Oriental heroes: still if they and theirs are to remain here any length of time we, who are aware of the present sanitary state of the station and of the prices ruling in the bazaar, will naturally feel some anxiety on the subject of plague, pestilence, and famine.—*Pioneer*.

MISS VICTORIA SKINNER.

THE case of the minor, Victoria Skinner, grand-daughter of Colonel Skinner, has been decided by the Judge of Meerut in favour of the relatives, who prayed that she should be removed from the custody of her mother and step-father, on the ground, among others, that she was being seduced from the Christian to the Mahomedan faith. It appeared that the mother and step-father had been Christians and the latter had a Christian wife. But he alleged that having become a Mahomedan it was lawful for him to have two or more wives, and that he had availed himself of this license. The Judge considered, however, that the mother had, by her conduct and by the attempts made to proselytise the child, forfeited her natural right of guardianship, and that by reason of the illegitimacy of Colonel Skinner's children the minor was not a European British subject, and therefore he had jurisdiction to appoint a new guardian. He accordingly appointed one of her aunts to be guardian of her person and the collector to be guardian of her property. Mr. Jardine appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Warner for the mother and step-father.—*Pioneer*, June 20.

THE NAWAB NAZIM AGAIN.

THE woes of the Nawab Nazim having been dragged through the purlieus of the London press from end to end are now being aired in the country. The present mail brings us Bath, Canterbury and Glasgow papers, each with a column or more of "damnable iteration," carefully denoted by lines in blue and red chalk (it is presumed) by the gentleman who dishes up the wrongs of the "ill-used prince" with such terrible determination. The *Kent County Chronicle* frames its article with a dense black border: apparently no joke is intended either. But while the native allies of the "greatly injured nobleman" are busy with the press, the "greatly injured" himself keeps well before the public as patron of the fine arts and philanthropist in general. At a recent anniversary dinner Lord George Hamilton, M. P. for Middlesex, evoked "loud cheers" from his audience, by telling them how the Nawab Nazim had, in "standing firmly by the English nation," mainly saved us in the mutiny, for which we "owed a debt of great gratitude" (!) When the British public pays this debt with such open-mouthed alacrity, one begins to fear the clever charlatan may make good his claim on the exchequer—both liabilities being about equally susceptible of proof.—*Pioneer*, June 20.

MAN AND WIFE.

(*Indian Public Opinion*.)

ANCIENT story tells how Ariadne captivated by the charms of Theseus, left her Cretan home with the Athenian hero, glad to escape from the petty tyranny of an ungenerous father and willing to forego all the pleasures of the royal roof for the love of a stranger. But Theseus, tired of the charms of his fair mistress, or else unwilling to expose himself to the obloquy of having espoused a barbarian, as the Greeks understood the word, deserted Ariadne, leaving her alone on a desolate island, while he returned to his native country. In this situation, standing on a jutting cliff, straining her eyes over the wide sea to catch the sail of her lover her hair unbound and streaming in the breeze, she weeps and vents her outraged feelings on her fate, her lover, and her own folly. She laments that Theseus has left her alone, neglected, and perhaps forgotten, and wishes that she had never seen him, that the pines that bore him to the shores of Crete had never grown on the Thessalian hills. In this state, she is a lively picture, fully developed, of the "neglected wife," "the wife by the waters of Babylon," or "the wife marrying in haste and repenting at leisure." Nor are husbands whose married felicity, to say the least, is doubtful, without a parallel among the ancients, if we were disposed to detail it. There is nothing new under the sun; and as it was in times long gone past, so it is now, and in all probability so it shall ever remain. There have been persons of both sexes in all ages who have married and rued, there are such persons in the present day, and in India too, and we may safely say, so long as minds differ in their component elements and culture, it will not be difficult to find the old refrain, "lack-a-day that I had never seen you, or that you were still the same as in the days when you praised my golden hair and laughing eyes."

The natural consequence of love and love-making in this age seems to be marriage; and it would appear that the natural and inevitable consequence of the latter are legion, among them "milliners," "carriages," "nurses" and "volcanoes seething in the breast not exploding." But why should two persons of opposite sexes not live in peace and harmony in the same house and at the same board? *A priori* there seems no valid reason why those, whose aims, interest, and pleasures are to all appearance the same,—the common end of whose lives should be their own mutual happiness and the happiness of their children—should not live happily together going hand in hand on the journey of life, whether on the pleasantnesses of smooth prosperity, or resolutely up the hill of difficulty, till the separater of friends and the ender of miseries pays them the first and last visit. But there are more things in human breasts than are dreamed of in ordinary philosophy. A small spark, we know, kindles a fire, larger or smaller according to the nature and extent of the material which is ignited. Those who take an interest in Lord Penzance and his hundreds of suitors, all of them trying to forestall the work that should be done by death alone, must have observed how small a bone is required to excite contentions that end not only in the mental suffering, but often in the disgrace of those concerned. But of course, there is a broad distinction between the morally bad, who are the subjects of the Divorce Courts, and such persons as have lately been edifying the public with their "experiences," and we do not mean to include the former among the latter class, except to illustrate how far domestic misery, beginning in small things, may be carried. A case in point was heard the other day before the Divorce Court. A lady, one of the upper ten, sought a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty. The dissension began on the very day, almost at the very moment, the hymeneal was sung. The husband, when returning from church, after the marriage ceremony had been performed, offered his bride a bracelet, the gift of his mother. But the lady did not think the toy good enough, and flung it from her, and thus commenced the bickerings of their married life.

The best advice we can give to all such persons, whether males or females, is, first to read carefully the book of Job, and after that to commit twenty verses of it to memory every day, and so become familiar with and try to learn a little of Job's patience; or we might recommend them a daily portion of the "love that suffereth long and is kind." Life is made up of trifles, each small when taken by itself, and, to all appearance, of little value, but forming a link in the chain which leads from the cradle to the grave.

Taken in what we may call its stupid aspect, this subject affords grounds for being almost angry with the want of common sense displayed by people who are so foolish as to make themselves uncomfortable and contemptible for the merest trifles. One is neglected because her husband plays billiards at the club, why should he not play at the club, if he cannot afford a table in his own house! Another thinks her George should not laugh or talk to Miss Spatters, why should he not do so? Better do so before her face than behind her back. Another thinks her husband should be a total abstainer, or at most should not imbibe more champagne than two glasses. The worst of it is, women seldom or never give a reason for their objections, or if they do, it is sure to be either irrelevant or absurd. However, if there are domestic grievances, which are not totally imaginary, they should not be made eternal; better end them in one of two ways than go on nagging, nagging at them for ever. The first, and, to our thinking, the best plan is, "love one another;" the second, which is a last resource, and can only be appealed to when the breach is incurable, that is, when vice has taken the place of folly, is the Divorce Court. Though the scandals of Divorce Courts, both in this country and in England, tend to shake our faith in men and women in general, it should be remembered that they are not the causes of the scandals, but only the agency by which they are brought to light. The scandals and the vice exist, and were it not for these Courts we should not perhaps be aware, that we were actually breathing the tainted atmosphere that surrounds them, and it might be better for us if we were ignorant of this; yet with all this, it must be acknowledged to be right to redress real grievances, even at the expense of creating other which, when viewed aright, are only sentimental.

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YUNAN.

[illegible] troubles in Yunan are one (if not [illegible]) of the obstacles to the development of [illegible]ade, and Momein is the goal which it is [illegible] trade should reach, we do not think it out [illegible] give a sketch of the position of the contend[illegible] during the early part of the year, for [illegible] period alone we have, as yet, reliable information. The year opened with the Panthays in the [illegible]llion, Momein besieged by the Imperial Generals, and the Chinese masters of the Yunan [illegible]rs up to the walls of the city. Both sides were exer[illegible] themselves to the utmost, and the Panthays, tho[illegible] the ascendant in the north of the province, were [illegible] ground in the south. Towards the end of Febr[illegible] Momein was relieved by the success of a sudde[illegible]y from the garrison, and a flank attack on the [illegible]sieging army, by a body of Panthays. The success however, was only temporary. The Chinese r[illegible]lied, and in a few days again sate down before the city. Early in March the Emperor notified his intention of bestowing the government of the capital cities upon the Generals who could take them. One, therefore, remained before Momein and the other laid siege with 10,000 men to Yoneshan, and up to the end of the month, no change of importance was recorded. The Chinese were masters of the southern portion of the province, trade was rapidly regaining ground, and peace earnestly desired by the inhabitants. Our readers will, however, remember that a few weeks back we noticed a rumour which reached us *via* Rangoon and was confirmed *via* Shanghai, that the Imperialists had been defeated with enormous loss. Though described circumstantially, we hesitate to believe the report until better authenticated information justifies us in doing so.—*Pioneer*, June 20.

LOCAL FINANCE—AN EFFICIENT SCHEME.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE have now discussed and disposed of two of the three modes into which the different plans put forward for giving the local Government of India a share of financial administration may to divided. The first plan, under which the Central Government would guarantee to the different provinces their present fixed shares respectively of the general revenues as they now stand, taking any subsequent increase that might arise to itself, and leaving the local Government to supplement these fixed subventions by new local taxation—this plan we endeavoured to show was radically faulty. The second plan which may be termed Colonel Chesney's by which the local Governments would be assessed each in a lump sum for the general Exchequer and would be allowed to appropriate the balance of their revenues for local purposes, we also pointed out to contain defects calculated to impair seriously the unquestionable benefit it would otherwise effect. There remains to notice the third scheme, which, in our opinion, is the preferable one. Under this plan, which we are given to understand originated with the Honorable Colonel Strachey, and which we believe has been generally approved by the authorities in this country, neither the share of the local or imperial Government would be fixed, as is contemplated by the two schemes we have already noticed, but the revenues as they at present stand would be divided between the two in the manner to be now explained. A certain part of the imperial revenues would be made over to the local Governments, together with a certain part of the present imperial charges, and it would be left to them to provide for the latter out of the former. This arrangement would secure the continuance of an interest on the part of both authorities in the prosperity of the revenues in all their branches, as well as frugality of expenditure which would, under the other plans, apparently be wanting. In fact the local and imperial Governments would be brought effectually into partnership with each other.

Another advantage which may be claimed for this plan is that it involves no sudden wrench or radical change of system: the beginning may be made on as small a scale as desired, and the thing gradually extended according as it is found to answer, and a suitable machinery set in motion for working it. But there are certain branches of the revenue as well as certain branches of expenditure, which naturally suggest themselves as suitable for the purpose. The excise, the assessed or income-taxes, and the education, forest, and public works departments are branches of revenue and expenditure with which the local Governments are peculiarly interested. The receipts from the excise and assessed taxes are those the amounts of which are in a special degree dependent on the administrative arrangements made by the local authorities. How completely, for example, it rests with them to make the income-tax profitable or otherwise, the correspondence lately published regarding the collection in this province sufficiently shows. The operations of the forest department are too extensive and scattered to admit of more than a general control by the Supreme Government, and their success or otherwise must necessarily depend on the amount of energy thrown into the matter by the local authorities. A decentralization of public works, to the extent of leaving the objects for outlay to be selected by the local Government, and the amount of that outlay to be determined by them, is also very desirable. The first point must, we apprehend, be already in effect managed by them, for the Government of India cannot do more than regulate the course of action, in regard to the detailed public works to be undertaken, in quite a general way. So far as laying out the money is concerned the policy of the local Government determines the matter, and so far there would be no change; but, unfortunately, local Governments can apparently seldom be got to see the necessity for limiting the amount to be spent by some sort of reference to the amount available, and it will be in every way an improvement to make over the money to the local Government and leave them to settle the whole business for themselves. The expenditure on police is emphatically an item to be regulated in each province by the local revenue available.

This, then, is our proposal, to make over as a beginning to each local Government the revenues derived from the excise and income-tax, as well as the receipts of the education, forest, and public works departments, and to place on them the duty of providing the necessary grant under these five heads, as well as for the police of each province respectively. By public works revenue, however, we mean only the miscellaneous receipts of that department. The irrigation revenue is derived mainly from works constructed from borrowed money;—at least this will be the case for the future, and the management of loans must continue to be conducted by the Supreme Government. Military works also would be excluded; the public works to be provided locally would be limited to roads, civil buildings, and what in the technical language of that department are termed miscellaneous public improvements.

But these five items of revenue are not alone sufficient to cover the five items of expenditure under these heads, with the police. It has, therefore, been proposed to make over to the local Governments a portion of the land revenue. There can be no doubt of the importance of giving those Governments a direct interest in the prosperity of a branch of the revenue with the collection of which they are so ultimately connected. At present this interest is almost wholly wanting. If the Government of these provinces, for example, were to increase their land revenue by an improved assessment, these provinces would not necessarily derive any direct benefit from the augmentation, which would simply, as matters are now arranged, be merged in the general revenues of the country, and would go very possibly to feed Bombay extravagancies. But the land revenue is too large an item for the Supreme Government to part with entirely, and the conditions of the case would appear to be satisfactorily met by giving the local Governments a portion of it. One-sixteenth would be sufficient for present purposes, and if this were supplied, then the aggregate local budget for all the provinces of India would stand as follows, taking the figures of the current year:—

Receipts.	
One-sixteenth of land revenue	1,314,000
Excise	2,285,000
Assessed Taxes	2,180,000
Education	78,574
Forest	588,780
Public Works	117,870
Total	6,564,224
EXPENDITURE.	
Excise	288,894
Assessed Taxes	59,100
Education	680,530
Forest	437,540
Public Works (excluding Military and Railway	2,750,000
Police	2,319,964
Total.. ..	6,536,128

It will be seen that the account almost exactly balances. The amount of each province will however not do so, and there must be more or less giving and taking at first to make the thing work; but one of the important objects to be aimed at by this system is that the expenditure of these provinces under these heads should be regulated by its income, and this could easily be brought about in the course of three or four years.

The working of the system would be simple enough. The whole estimated and actual receipts would be shown in the general finance accounts of the empire, and the same amounts would be shown in the expenditure side. No change would be required in the detailed accounts kept in provinces and treasuries. The receipts under these items would be passed to credit of those heads, and the expenditure incurred would be debited against them. The local Government would be bound not to exceed its *estimates for the year*, but any excess of receipts over expenditure, would be carried to the credit of the local Government, and would be available as a balance to be brought forward in the following year. In fact, these items would be dealt with almost precisely as local funds now are, the difference being that both receipts and expenditure would be included in the imperial accounts kept by the Accountants-general. In the general finance account of the empire the expenditure shown would be identical with the receipts, as was mentioned above.

Such is the plan which we think offers a satisfactory solution of the problem, how to combine a reasonable degree of local financial independence and responsibility, with the retention of all needful control of the finances by the Supreme Government. This is not the place for pursuing the various points of detail that would have to be dealt with, but we may notice that the scheme admits of almost any degree of expansion into other branches of revenue and expenditure, or if needs be, of contraction. We hope to be able soon to announce that a plan of the kind has actually been determined on by the Government.

ANNAS WISE—LACS FOOLISH!

THE Board of Revenue quite recently, at the suggestion of the Acting Collector of Madras, took the contract for the carriage of salt from the pans to the Salt Cotaurs, out of the hands of the contractor who had held it some eighteen years, and made a present of it to a native to whom the work is not familiar. The transfer was made in a manner as arbitrary as it was illogical. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that on Saturday last during the heavy rains, 200,000 maunds of salt were washed away from the side of Cochrane's Canal, owing to want of room on the platform. The loss to Government is valued roughly at Rs. 4,00,000. This is no joke, in these times, and will create consternation at Simla, which will turn into wrath when the Viceroy sees the correspondence that has passed between the old contractor and the Board of Revenue. It is a fact that the Government Solicitor had drawn up the new agreement between the Government and that contractor, at the direction and with the full approval of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department. Further, that that document only needed the Acting Collector's signature, when the latter officer, without any explanation, or without calling for tenders, or making any complaint, gave the contract to a new man, and ignored the circumstance, of which he was well aware, that on the strength of his long enjoyment of the contract, and of the deed that had been drawn up, the old contractor had advanced a large sum to secure boatmen for the season. The predecessors during eighteen years of Mr. W. T. Blair, have left on record their expression of entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. D'Rozario, the contractor, has discharged his duty, and thus the contract had been allowed year by year to remain in his hands with the exception of a very brief interval during which it was held by a native who contracted at an absurdly low rate, and failed. It is a wise thing to leave well alone. Four lacs of rupees is rather a considerable penalty for the State to pay for Mr. W. T. Blair's contempt of this well-established maxim.—*Madras Mail*, June 17.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

A LONDON letter of the 27th May says:—"To-morrow, the men Boulton and Park, charged with dressing as women, will be brought up for the last time on remand and committed. The defence propose to call Dr. Clark, who was the instructor of the two medical men who gave evidence last week, and his testimony will go to show that the medical evidence adduced by the prosecution was utterly untrustworthy; that the momentary examination by Dr. Paul could not have furnished any evidence *pro* or *con*, and that, indeed, one of the admissions he made to the Magistrate was irreconcilable with the hypothesis of the prosecution. Medical books will be produced and cited—M. Caspar's especially—to prove this position; and that the appearances suggestive of crime alleged are consistent with other hypotheses, and that these absolutely refer but to one of the prisoners (Boulton.) Whatever the result may be, and of all evidence in the world medical evidence in criminal cases is the most conflicting, and in this respect the most valueless, it may be positively assumed that every charge brought against these persons is but too truly founded. The correspondence which is in the hands of the Treasury is of the most damnatory kind, and what is more includes the names of persons in very distinguished position, and to such an extent as, it is suggested, will lead to the burking of the prosecution by the acceptance of bail. Should bail be taken almost any sum may be expected to be forthcoming, from some of the names implicated. The letter unread last week, from Mr. Louis Hurt, who is a nephew of General Hope Grant and an official in the post-office, was of a most criminatory character, and was quite worthy of the worst times of the empire, and at least one Duke is said to be equally involved, but as usual, the smaller fish only are netted and the great ones will break through. It has transpired, in the gossip of the clubs, that Park, who was educated at Winchester, was expelled for infamous practices thence; that young Cumming, when at Oriel, was a suspected person and shunned by all decent persons, and that an elder brother of Park, being bailed a few years ago for a similar offence or on a like charge escheated his bail, and is now in New Zealand. Little seems to be known of Boulton's antecedents, but Park, it may be mentioned, is a grandson of Mr. Justice Allen Park, who was a natural son of George the Third, so that indirectly he has some sort of connexion—or claims to have—with royalty. So do extremes meet and thus does the toe of the criminal tread on the heel of the courtier and gall him."

FANS.

SOME discriminative and artistic table-talker has made the pretty remark that a fan is to a lady what a sword is to a gentleman. He did not happen to remember that the gentlemen [illegible] their dexterity in the use of their fans as was Sir Plume of "the nice conduct of a clouded cane." But the fanciful analogy is good enough for its European application, that being as much as was evidently intended; and it is hard to determine which weapon has done most dire execution among us in its day—the sword or the fan. The day of swords, however, has nearly set; while fans have safely survived all the tyrannical freaks of fashion, and promise to remain in vogue for ever. Our fair countrywomen—perhaps because they are not practised in the fluttering manual exercise for more than during two or three months of the year, or because they want no armoury to enforce their natural powers of subjugation—are not, as a rule, so expert in the management of the fan as are the ladies of Italy, Spain, and France. We believe there is a Fanmakers' Company among London guilds; but the Post-office Directory shows us that, of all the hundreds of trades indiced in that entertaining book of reference, the trade of fan-making is most scantily represented. Six or seven firms, with only the one English name of Waller among them, the rest being French, are registered under the head, "Fanmakers;" and we may venture to doubt whether all or any of the so-styled manufacturers really manufacture, in this country at least. South Kensington has set itself to the task of righting a state of things so discreditable to the nation's taste. Three years ago Mr. Cole began this notable movement, the object of which was "to revive the production of fans in England as a branch of fine art applied to industry, especially suitable for the employment of female artists"—an object which will without doubt be greatly furthered by the exhibition which opens to-day in one of the picture galleries of the South Kensington Museum. Her Majesty the Queen, who, with other members of the Royal family, exhibits some costly specimens, has shown the interest she takes in the ulterior scheme of art education by offering a prize of a thousand francs (£40) for the best fan by a female artist under twenty-five years of age, in the first annual international exhibition which takes place next year. The Empress of the French contributes no fewer than thirty-four fans, the pick of her fine collection, among the modern French examples being some of M. Alexandre's most exquisite productions. Other famous Parisian *éventaillistes*, such as Fayet and Company, Chardin, Duvelleroy, and Voisin, have rendered invaluable aid in this exhibition, the number of fans brought from Paris, through the instrumentality of M. du Sommerard, being in all 154. Mr. Samuel Redgrave has superintended the arrangement of the show, and has prepared a catalogue which, in itself, is a worthy addition to the history of the subject. Lady Wyatt's almost unrivalled collection yields the best specimens of old Chinese workmanship; and among the distinguished exhibitors are the Prince of Wales, the Princess Christian, Madame la Comtesse de Paris, the Princess Metternich, Madame la Comtesse Dûchatel, M. Guichard (President of the Union Centrale des Beaux Arts,) the ladies of M. du Sommerard's family, the Countess of Warwick, Madame la Comtesse E. de Pourtalés, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Tankerville, Lady Lindsay, Mr. A. B. Mitford, Sir Philip Egerton, the Dowager Countess of Craven, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess Granville, Mr. Alan Cole, General Sir Hope Grant, Mrs. Layard, Mrs. Lane, Madame Achille Jubinal, Miss Rosa Leaf, and last, not least, the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, who, with Mrs. de Rothschild, has entered heartily into the spirit of the exhibition.

It must suffice to mention a few of the principal fans here brought together. Perhaps the gem of the gallery is M. de Théac's relic of Marie Antoinette, a small and exquisite piece of carved and pierced ivory work, with a subject—"The Interview between Alexander and Porus"—very daintily executed. There is an old French fan, curious as having been described by that most indefatigable of letter-writers, Madame de Sevigné; there is as undoubtedly genuine a piece of Boucher's painting on silk as ever hid a coquettish face, the fan in question being among those lent by Dr. Piogey; there is an exceedingly delicate carved and pierced Chinese fan belonging to Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, of the South Kensington Museum; there is the fan, carved by Rambert, and painted by Hamon, which the Foreign Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition presented to the Countess Granville; there is an Italian fan-mount, which was once owned by Madame de Pompadour, and which will bear inspection as a marvellous imitation of fine lace, in cut paper; and there is a much more modern fan-mount, for designing which Miss Charlotte James was awarded the first prize in the 1868 competition.

We have already stated the fact that her Majesty has graciously offered to give a first prize in the fan-exhibition of 1871; and we have to add that the Society of Arts has tendered its gold medal, of the value of twenty-one guineas, as the second prize; that the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and Lady Cornelia Guest will give ten pounds each for the two next best fans; and that her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has signified her intention to exhibit a fan of her own workmanship in 1871.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 26.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—The *Union* of Paris relates an instance of what it denominates the "parsimony" on the part of the Crown Prince of Prussia, but which others may regard as an instance of prudence. It appears that when the King of Prussia visited Carlsbad in 1865 the keeper of the hotel where His Majesty has lodged included in his bill a sum of 4,000fl. for flowers used for the decoration of the apartments. Remembering this fact, the Prince Royal sent about three months ago one of his secretaries to Carlsbad to arrange with the hotel proprietor the terms for accommodation, without mentioning for whom the apartments were required. The hotel-keeper, believing that he was dealing with a private person, agreed to let a suite of six rooms for 90fl. a week. The meals, attendance, and other expenses were also fixed at a like moderate tariff, and it was only when his expected visitors arrived that the hotel-keeper found that the heir to the Prussian throne was to be his guest.

NEW AND OLD DELUSIONS.

(*Saturday Review*, May 28.)

FROM America, the land of wonders, has come lately a healer of diseases by imposition of hands, who professes to work by love and by the help of the Holy Angels. The world is no wiser than it was, and any experiment upon its credulity, if made boldly, is certain to succeed. Dr. Newton, from America, is prepared to work miracles on something more than the Apostolic scale; and if he were to give twenty-four hours' notice of his visit to any town in England, the largest room in that town would not hold the patients that would assemble to be healed by him. He appeared lately in London, and the lame, blind, and deaf collected at Cambridge Hall, Newman Street, Oxford Street, and almost persuaded themselves that his touch relieved their sufferings. The room and the approaches to it were so densely crowded that nobody could get near the prophet except by pretending to need his help, and thus it happened that many persons who were perfectly well when they entered the room were also perfectly well when they quitted it, and were regarded by the multitude as proofs of a divine agency which had come among them. There were other persons grievously and, according to ordinary practice, incurably afflicted with lameness or other disability, who could only have been brought to the Healer by great exertion of their friends and great suffering to themselves; and these cases show how wide and deep is the credulity which is ready to welcome any pretender to supernatural power in the treatment of disease. Sir Benjamin Brodie consoled his professional brethren upon the spread of homœopathy by assuring them that, if this particular delusion could be banished, some other delusion would occupy its place. There seems to be no limit to the success either of quack doctors or of bolder impostors who set themselves above all doctors; and it is hardly to be expected that any improvement of primary, secondary, or any other education will render the great mass of the public less gullible than they are. The original followers of Mesmer belonged to the polished and sceptical society of Paris, and the Americans are not more fertile in mechanical invention than in all the forms of delusion and imposture. They sent us Spiritualism, and now they have sent us Dr. Newton. To do the new prophet justice, he appears to believe firmly in himself, and when he said to a lame woman "Love me and walk," it is probable that he expected both processes to be simultaneously performed. It may be allowed that some of the visitors to Cambridge Hall either may have been, or may have fancied that they were, better after their visit. The familiar description of the working of the homœopathists "by faith and powdered sugar" embodied a principle which is applicable to all varieties of quackery. The scientific physician who has learned by much study the littleness of human knowledge does not promise more than he can perform, while the impudent pretender to science of which he only knows enough to misapply its language promises everything, and if nature performs something he claims and usually gets the credit of it. There is no reason why the imagination, which is powerful in nervous disorders, should not be beneficially affected by a visit to Dr. Newton as well as to others who have claimed similar gifts before him. The medical advisers of Railway Companies consider that nervous disorders are frequently imaginary, and it is quite possible that the cure, as well as the disease, may be produced by a mental effort. The only wonder that we can see in Dr. Newton's performance is that it should have ceased. We should have thought that he might have filled Cambridge Hall and the adjoining streets, at least during fine weather, for any number of successive days, until the police would have been compelled to declare that even a prophet must move on, and that although Dr. Newton might interrupt the course of nature he could not be permitted to obstruct the streets of London. It would have been pleasant to see Mr. Bruce, when he has regulated the cabs and reprieved all the murderers, sitting down to frame a proclamation to this effect:—

> De par la reine, défense à Dieu
> De faire miracle dans ce lieu.

It is comparatively tolerable that Dr. Newton abstains from spiritualistic jargon, and simply enrols himself among the number of the prophets, "It is all love." He claims no more than the manifest possession of a power which exists in all of us in a latent state, and which practical Christianity would enable us to use. This perhaps is more encouraging to humanity in general than to Mr. Bruce, because if practical Christians are to set up business in every public room in London, and even in the parks, the police will find that between prophets and pickpockets they will have much more work in hand than they can manage. Dr. Newton, who operates by love, extends the passionate yearnings of his heart even to the editors of English newspapers which, as he says, abuse him; and he is kind enough to offer to love these editors, and to take them to his arms just as he would any of the people who surrounded him. We are informed by witnesses of these proceedings that the heat of the crowded room and the violent excitement of Dr. Newton had produced effects which need not be further particularized than by saying that his hate would at that moment have been preferable to his love. The corpulent Queen's Counsel who declared his intention to throw himself on his Lordship on a warm day did not inspire the Judicial Bench with greater terror than we feel at the prospect of being loved by Dr. Newton. We do not, however, reckon ourselves among the number of his enemies, and therefore we are entitled to require that we may not be embraced by him. He is probably an enthusiast who deludes himself and others; and if some sick and maimed people are worse for travelling to visit him, others possibly may be better. If the exhibition of credulity at Cambridge [illegible] was accompanied by examples of family affection as real as those which were evoked by the fame of the miracles of the New Testament.

The inexhaustible credulity of the public can welcome Dr. Newton from America without wavering in its allegiance to the established miracle-workers to native growth. In gratitude for Dr. Newton's visit, we venture to express the hope that Morison's pills are taken in America. The pretensions of Morison of the discovery of a universal remedy have not in the least abated, and the proprietors of his panacea would doubtless assure Parliament that the Contagious Diseases Act might be advantageously reduced to a single clause requiring infected persons to take his pills regularly. In exchange for the manipulations of Dr. Newton, we offer to America the pills of Morison, although we believe that the manipulations would do no harm, which is more than we would venture to affirm concerning the pills. They are offered as a universal remedy, as appears from a recent publication, in which John Morison, the son of the original hygeist, recommends them as a substitute for vaccination, of which he is a resolute opponent. He informs readers that in his youth he was attacked, after vaccination, with small-pox, and his father told him to trust in the pills, and he did trust in them. It was an affecting example of filial piety that was shown by the younger Morison, in taking at the bidding of his father fifteen pills twice a day, by way of assisting nature to get rid of the poison of small-pox. He has now succeeded to the chief priesthood of the hygeian system, and he ought to honour the memory of its founder by singing daily to a well-known air, "The pill-box, the pill-box, the pill-box, of my sire." He opposes vaccination by Scriptural as well as scientific argument. He asks whether Our Lord ever mentioned that the Kingdom of Heaven was composed of little children who had been vaccinated. The highest authority for his system after the Bible is Shakspeare, who is supposed, when he made the Ghost in *Hamlet* speak of "a most instant tetter" on his body, to have described in a prophetic spirit the evils which vaccination would inflict upon the human race. The memorial to James Morison in the Euston Road is adorned with a figure of the British Lion, who ought properly to be taking a pill, and it has some lines of Shakspeare inscribed on it. The belief in the efficacy of the pills appears to have been held as firmly by those whom James Morison employed as by his own son. We are not aware that a traveller for a wine or beer merchant would be required to drink his employer's liquors except in the hours of duty; but every one concerned in making or selling Morison's pills seems to have delighted in opportunities of proving their efficacy in his own person. Thus we find an agent for the pills, whose sphere of duty was in Nottinghamshire, coming forward at a time when cholera was rife to assure the public that a certain remedy might be found in a prompt and plenteous exhibition of the extraordinary powers of the pills. And when this agent had, or supposed himself to have cholera he acted up to his own advice by taking portentous quantities of the pills. He was fully convinced that if the Universal Medicine could not reach his case, nothing could; so he continued taking doses varying from thirty to fifty pills, and in less than a month he, or what was left of him, resumed the duties of the agency. Such is the story which is told in one of Morison's publications, and unless it and other stories like it are fabulous, there must be, or have been, people capable of taking these pills by thirty or fifty a day for a month, and, as it would seem, of relishing them. There are other people who find the taking of a single pill a highly disagreeable process; but tastes are various. Of course if you are seriously ill, and believe that Morison's pills will cure you, they will be taken with a table-spoon or fire-shovel if necessary. The gentleman who had been cured of rupture by the pills, might readily believe that "strong doses of No. 2" would cure cholera, and would probably have taken the pills for a broken leg. They have been boldly proposed as a remedy for mental hallucination, on the evidence of a person who would be wanting in love to his fellow-creatures, careless and insensible to the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon him, if he refrained from communicating to the world the particulars of an extraordinary cure. We used the word "particulars" in haste, and we withdraw it; for as the patient was the writer's wife, he expresses a confidence, which we assure him is well founded, that he may be excused from entering into particulars of her malady. We may remark, by the way, that the correspondents of Mr. Morison do for the most part enter into particulars in a way that is little less distressing than the prospect of being loved by Dr. Newton. However, the lady who suffered under the mental hallucination was cured within a fortnight at the trifling expenditure of ten shillings. The writer cannot state exactly how many pills she took at a dose or how many doses she took daily, but he knows that the more pills she took the faster she got well. The only difficulty we feel after reading this and other description is to conceive what would happen to a person who went on taking the pills after he got well. We suppose that such a person would get better than well. As the Universal Medicine has vanquished all other complaints, it might be given to the Irish to cure them of shooting landlords. The Government is reduced to that helpless and hopeless condition in which individuals are ready to resort to quackery. It may well be asked in Ireland, "Who will show us any good?"

WOULD you like a story which is like the beer so popular here, "neat as imported from Bavaria?" Wagner says to the King, "Here's a pretty mess." "What's the matter, maestro?" "Matter! Why, all Europe is awaiting my new work and I can't have a chef d'orchestre." Says the King, "That is serious indeed." "So serious, sir, that I think you should dismiss your Prime Minister if he can't find a leader." "But is not that a strong measure? Can't you find in France or Germany some one who will satisfy you?" "No, your Majesty; you, who so well appreciate my divine music, are alone fit to conduct the orchestra which plays it." "Agreed," said his Majesty; "the baton is worth a sceptre."—*Paris Letter.*

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND PATRONAGE.

(*Weekly Scotsman*, May 28.)

IT is not in only one General Assembly that times and men have changed; the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has resolved, with unmistakable earnestness, for the Abolition of Patronage. How great and wonderful that change is—how much more strange than even the reversal of position on another question among the leaders of the Free Church—will not be fully appreciated unless it be remembered of what or whom it is that the Church of Scotland or its General Assembly is now composed. It is not the same body, nor the natural representative of the body, in which the Patronage question used to be so keenly fought under the leadership of men some of whom are still alive and acting. One of the parties in that controversy left the Church twenty-seven years ago; and, with very few exceptions—so few as to be of the nature of oddities—those who were left were those who had always fought the fight in favour of Patronage. Even in the days before the Disruption, when the Assembly contained a large anti-Patronage majority, the views of that majority were limited or moderate; those who would have entirely abolished Patronage did not number a score; and we think that rather less than a score voted for the motion of the late Professor Gillespie for abolition of Patronage, in the same Assembly which, by overwhelming majorities, carried that Veto Act which, compromise though it was, brought about the Disruption. But now, in an Assembly from which both the Vetoists and the anti-Patronage remnant have disappeared, and in which only the pro-Patronage or Moderate party and their representatives remain, a motion for abolition is not only carried by a majority of not much less than 4 to 1, but is opposed only by an amendment recommending delay for another year. The incident derives additional significance from the abolition movement having been supported by the Tory ex-Lord Advocate. Who could have expected to live to see all this? We have had indeed of late years some wonderful changes in secular politics, but none of them approaching to a parallel. There was the case of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservatives, who, at the election of 1841, obtained a great Parliamentary majority by vowing against the slightest alteration in the Corn-Laws, and then, by the instrumentality of the same Parliament, subjected those laws to the process of abolition. There was the case, too, of Mr. Disraeli and the late Lord Derby, who, having got office by resisting any reduction of the franchise, used their position to bring about a reduction much greater than their predecessors had proposed or anybody desired. But to get a parallel to the case of what, without meaning offence, may be called the remnant General Assembly of the Established Church resolving for the abolition of Patronage, we would require to suppose that, from the Parliaments that repealed the Corn-laws and passed the later Reform Bill, all the Liberals or former advocates of those measures had withdrawn, and that the Conservative section had sat down by themselves to devise and carry Radical measures. It is necessary also, in estimating the wonderfulness of the change, to remember that political conversions have been always common, ecclesiastical very rare; that, though we have before seen a Parliament saying one thing this year and another the next, we have not before seen an ecclesiastical assembly saying at one time what it had virtually expelled its own members for saying at a previous time—that political men and clerical men, as also political and clerical subjects, are very different in their nature, as well as in their history. As to the explanation of the change, there is no room for either doubt or dispute. The General Assembly plainly enough avows its motive, and it is quite a just and reasonable motive. The Church, it is supposed—or rather it is deduced from experience—would prosper better under popular election than it does under Patronage. If that deduction is sound, it is not only the right but the duty of the Church to act upon it, and very few either without or within have any right, though some may have an interest, to resist.

The system proposed to be substituted for Patronage does not seem to be fully matured, but, so far as can be judged in its present state of growth, it is not intended to reach full stature. There is much vagueness in the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the patrons, who, as it is intended to deprive them of what is not merely a privilege but a marketable commodity, are the parties most interested in offering resistance. Patrons are to receive "compensation at a rate to be fixed in the Act;" but the rate is not indicated, nor the source whence the compensation money is to come, nor whether what is to be bought of the patron is in each case the patronage out and out, or only the presentation to the existing vacancy. Of the existing patronages, there belong to the Crown 319; to public bodies, 54; to private persons, 626. Perhaps the Crown and the public bodies may be found willing to part with their privilege for little or nothing; but among the 261 private persons holding 626 patronages, there will certainly be not a few who will violently object to have their privileges taken from them for less than a "sufficient price," or even for that. All this, however, may quite possibly be arranged in some way not yet devised, or at least disclosed; and if there is much real [illegible] interests are likely to be very roughly dealt with. There is more importance in the question what is to be the new electing body. It is to be "the male communicants," acting in the first place through a board of which they are to nominate two-thirds and the heritors one-third, and in the second place by a power of direct veto on any choice the board may have made. It will be seen that this excludes many men, and all women. Neither of these two exclusions is beyond question. It is true that certain recent manifestations—irrational, immodest, and frantic—have immensely shaken and chilled the growing disposition to concede to women some greater control in public affairs; but, if there is anything of that nature which women are entitled and able to do, it is surely the choice of a minister. As a rule, women are much more assiduous attendants on, and trusting recipients of a minister's teaching than are men; and the subjects with which a preacher deals are subjects in which women have as deep an interest, and which they must be supposed as capable of understanding, as men. It is therefore hard to see the righteousness of a decree that men shall elect ministers for women—especially when it forms a sort of supplement to another decree, that men shall no longer elect ministers for other men. The "male communicants" of the Established Church are relieving themselves of a burden which they fasten upon the female communicants; nay, more, in the very act of abolishing the patronage of others over themselves, they invest themselves with patronage over the women. Again, the limitation of the franchise or patronage to male communicants excludes a great multitude of men, and is quite contrary to the true theory of a State Church. The male communicants form a constituency created or selected by the clergyman, and different clergymen proceed in that matter with quite different theories and quite different results. But the theory of a State Church comprises the doctrine that the provision is made for, or is the property of, not certain persons, but all the people—is designed not for the congregation, much less for the communicants only, but for the parish. There is an acknowledgment of this theory in the fact that at present a patron need not be, and in the great majority of cases is not, a member or even adherent of the Church. It is departed from in the proposal to transfer the patronage, not to the parishioners, but to a selected and it may be capriciously selected few. Dr. Norman Macleod seems to see this, and, though he does not put his objection into shape, argues for the power being given to "the parishioners as a body;" and if ever the question comes to be considered in detail in Parliament—where the Presbyterian element is small, and where there is a predominance of English Churchmen, who have no such distinction as between communicant and parishioner—this point is pretty certain to be dealt with in a broader way than the Assembly is inclined to point out.

One of the most important incentives to this movement has been kept somewhat in the back-ground, but is now avowed with sufficient plainness. Part, perhaps the greater part, of the expected help to the prosperity and strength of the Church is calculated to arise from a union with other Presbyterian Churches. The three great secessions from the Church have taken place on the question of Patronage—when that question is at an end, why not also the separations which it caused? It is easy to see several difficulties, very considerable, and yet not quite insuperable. The two bodies now forming the United Presbyterian Church, though they both went out on the question of Patronage pure and simple, have now adopted the Voluntary principle, and, according to that principle, could not accept nor become incorporated with those who accepted endowments from the State. But as the Voluntaryism of that body has of late become so attenuated that they are willing to accept State endowments for religious teaching in schools, there seems no adamantine obstacle against their coming some day soon to the same conclusion regarding the same thing in churches. The Free Church went out, not upon Patronage, but only upon a question arising out of the discussion upon Patronage; yet there is a good deal in the argument used on Tuesday, to the effect that the abolition of Patronage would practically make that question also obsolete, and Free Churchmen hold that State endowments are not only no sin, but a duty. But, supposing that for these reasons there is a willingness in the strayed sheep to return to the fold, what inducement is there to offer them? Union for its own sake is all very well, and is in many mouths just at present, but no union will be acceptable or even possible that is not made on equal terms. If those now in possession remained as they are, especially as to endowments, they would be a peculiar and superior people in that "strong united Presbyterian Church" which ex-Lord Advocate Gordon sees with prophetic eye. That could not last, nor is it ever likely to begin. In a Church reconstituted on a no-Patronage basis, those who have retained the possession of the endowments simply by supporting Patronage would have a claim to the endowments much inferior to the claim of those who had lost them by opposing Patronage. At all events, there would require to be an equal division of the present good things; and the divisor would be so greatly increased that, whilst the loss to some would be great, the gain to others would be contemptible. The project has altogether so much of the desperate in it that we look below the surface for some explanation of the faith and hope with which it has suddenly inspired some men such as ex-Lord Advocate Gordon, not ordinarily classed as dreamers or enthusiasts. And perhaps the true explanation is discoverable. Don't you remember, among those remarkable passages regarding Scotch ecclesiastical affairs in Mr. Disraeli's late novel, this piece of information and prophecy:—"At this moment the Establishment and the Free Kirk are mutually sighing for some compromise which may bring them together again; and if the proprietors would give up their petty patronage, some flatter themselves it might be arranged." Who can doubt that on this hint Mr. Disraeli's Lord Advocate has spoken and voted?—which may be asked without at all denying that he spoke well and voted right.

LIFE IN INDIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 27.)

PERHAPS one of the reasons why we cannot make our income meet our expenditure in India is that, owing to extreme unhealthiness, not only are valuable human lives wasted, at a great cost of money, but also we have to pay more to induce our employés to risk their lives in a country where sanitary science is at a discount. The accounts of the water in Bengal are so disgusting that few people care to read them, and, therefore, remain in ignorance of the disgraceful condition of the drinking and washing arrangements in that presidency, which could hardly be equalled in the vilest of the many vile courts and alleys in London, so fatal to our youthful population, and so dear to the hearts of our local authorities. If any one cares to know the truth of a question which is of no importance except that it affects the lives of thousands, and may ultimately affect the supremacy of British power in India, they will find a very fair description of the Bengal waters in the *Builder* of last week. Tanks, it appears, have accumulated vast masses of vegetation and have abounded with fish and water-insect life. Wells, as a rule, have had no protection against surface pollution, and the results have been and are that both tanks and wells continue to be fearfully polluted, not only with vegetable and mineral matters in excess, but also with animal matter of the most revolting sort—viz. drowned bodies of natives. The Hindoos, to escape famine in that happy land, are in the habit of drowning themselves by dozens in the tanks and wells, and their bodies are also, as every one knows, committed in countless numbers to the Ganges, the sacred waters of which river are used by the residents on its banks, and even in Calcutta. In the Bengal presidency, during one year upwards of 1,200 human bodies have been removed from tanks and wells, the water of which tanks and wells is in use as a supply for towns, villages, stations, barracks, hospitals, &c.; and, on further cleansing some of these wells, many human bones have been removed, the flesh having wasted (dissolved) away.

A DEMAND FOR GIBRALTAR.

DON ANTONIO FERNANDEZ Y GARCIA has had the audacity to publish the following letter, which he has addressed to Queen Victoria, on the cession of Gibraltar:—

"TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

"Senora,—The undersigned, president elect of the 'European Congress of Free Thinkers,' which will shortly have to debate the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, has the high honour to manifest to your Majesty, at the request of his other companions, that the opening of the said Congress will take place in Madrid on the 5th August, the 176th anniversary of the delivery of that fortress to the allies of the Archduke Carlos of Austria. The creation of the 'International Assembly,' composed principally of Spaniards and Englishmen, who have conferred on me the presidency, corresponds to the necessity, every day more apparent, of repairing an injury committed by Great Britain when she was able to attack Spain with impunity, and of avoiding a disagreeableness (*disgusto*) between two powers which ought to be friends. History already has passed its judgment, with its accustomed impartiality, on that illegality committed against the integrity of a nation, not weak, for the Castilian lion never succumbs, but exhausted at the time in question, and it only remains to us to remedy the evils caused by a generation more bellicose than enlightened or just.

"The European Congress will limit itself to ask with all due consideration the restitution of Gibraltar from your Majesty, and in your august name from the Legislative Chambers of your nation. If it does not secure its object, and the English flag continues to wave insultingly at the entrance of the Mediterranean, there will remain to it at least the satisfaction of having tried to secure it.

"Senora,—In presenting this message at the steps of your throne I would be wanting in my duty if it did not counsel you to return Gibraltar by a spontaneous act; for such would honour much the English people, and add one jewel to your crown.—Senora,

A. L. R. P. DE V. M.,
(At the Royal feet of your Majesty.)
ANTONIO FERNANDEZ Y GARCIA, President."

In giving this ridiculous effusion a place in its columns, the Epoca remarks:—

"The patriotic sentiment of this petition is worthy of all praise. Gibraltar, conquered by England and retained by her by virtue of the treaty of the Grand Alliance, has been for the space of more than a century and a half a thorn in the flesh of our nation, and has cost England itself much, as it has facilitated the offensive alliances between Spain and France and the continental maritime wars of the reigns of Felipe V. and Carlos III. It is a fact that its restoration was promised many times, even by autographical letters by the Sovereigns of England to those of Spain. At this moment the opinion in England on the point is not what it was in the days of Walpole and Pitt. But whatever may be the circumstances, the interests and the just claims of our country cannot be advanced much by a private citizen erecting himself into a sort of foreign office, and directing to Queen Victoria messages in a style somewhat threatening which reminds us forcibly of that of King Theodore. These eccentricities may prejudice much the most serious of negociations, and create a bad impression of our public opinion, which a people like the English are sure to take into account. What will be thought in a country so practical as that when they see that a congress of free thinkers is to be convoked to discuss the theme whether [illegible] Gibraltar. This cession did not prevent Felipe V. himself besieging it in 1737, or his son Charles III. in 1782. Does not all the world know that Spain has tried to reconquer Gibraltar by invading English territory, and that only for the naval victory of Admiral Rodney over Count Grasse, perhaps we might have secured Jamaica in exchange for it? When convictions are deep and serious, they do not take a charlatanic form. Do not let us forget that England knows very well how to discriminate between the two things."

A MEMBER of a yeomanry cavalry regiment was asked if he had ever been called out on active duty. To which he replied, "I'm 'appy to say, sir, never but once; and then I got enough to last me some time. The pitmen was a rioting in the Black Country, and we was called out. It was the edge of night; but the sky wasn't lighted up as usual, because most of the fires were out, the men being on strike. Well, we had to be ready to jump into the saddle at the word of command. There were our 'osses, and there were we, a-standing by our 'osses 'eads. This went on for two mortal hours; when up rides the colonel, and my heart went up into my mouth in a minute. 'My lads,' says the colonel, 'we aint wanted, and you may all go home again.' So home we went, and precious glad we was, I can assure you, sir. That was the only time I was ever on active duty, and I hope it'll be the last."—*Once a Week.*

GOLDSMITH'S WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London.

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.
P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED PER BARODA a good assortment of DRIVING and RIDING WHIPS of every description, of first rate quality; also a fresh supply in the Trade.
P. GRANT & SONS, Saddlers, &c.
Bombay, Hummum Street, 17th June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 180.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
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OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts—
On London at 6 months' sight..........1/11 1/8 per Rupee.
" " 4 " " ....1/11 do.
" " 3 " " ....1/10 15/16 do.
" " 2 " " ....1/10 13/16 do.
" " 1 " " ....1/10 3/4 do.
On demand ....1/10 11/16 do.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
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TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

[illegible] Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

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The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

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On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—
12 Months .... 5 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.
R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 16th May, 1870.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st [illegible] 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123. 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
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5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 1,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
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20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	36 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

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